

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF A MEETING TO BE HELD BY
BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
January 24, 2023**

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of Section 53-4-6 of the Open and Public Meetings Law of the State of Utah contained in Title 51, Chapter 4, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, the Bountiful City Power Commission hereby gives notice of the meeting which shall be open to the public and held on **Tuesday, January 24, 2023, at 8:00 a.m.** The meeting will be held at the Operations Center, 198 South 200 West, Bountiful, Utah.

Persons that are disabled as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act may request an accommodation by contacting the Bountiful City Light and Power office, 801-298-6072. We would appreciate notification at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

A G E N D A

AGENDA ITEM	POTENTIAL ACTION	SPEAKER
Comments & Welcome		Paul Summers
1. Minutes November 22, 2022	Approval	Paul Summers
2. Election for Chairman – Vice Chairman	Action	Allen Johnson
3. Budget Report – Year to Date 5 Month Period Ending November 30, 2022	Accept	Tyrone Hansen
4. 2023 Calendar	Approval	Allen Johnson
5. Resource Update	Update	Allen Johnson
6. Power System Operation Report	Information	
a. October-November Resource Reports	Information	
b. December 2022 Lost Time/Safety Reports	Information	
c. December 2022 Public Relation Reports...	Information	
d. November. 2022 Outage Reports	Information	
7. Other Business	Discussion	Paul Summers
8. Next Meeting – February 21, 2023, at 8:00 a.m...	Discussion	Paul Summers
9. Adjourn 10:00		Paul Summers

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
THE BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
November 22, 2022 - 8:00 a.m.**

Those in Attendance

Power Commission

Paul C. Summers, Chairman
Susan Becker
Dan Bell
Richard Higginson, CC Rep
David Irvine
John Marc Knight
Jed Pitcher

Power Department

Allen Johnson, Director
Alan Farnes
David Farnes
Tyrone Hansen
Jess Pearce
Luke Veigel

Recording Secretary

Nancy T. Lawrence

WELCOME

Chairman Summers called the Power Commission meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. and welcomed those in attendance. The invocation was offered by Commissioner Bell.

MINUTES, OCTOBER 25, 2022

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Bountiful Power Commission held September 27, 2022, were presented, and unanimously approved as corrected on a motion made by Commissioner Pitcher and seconded by Councilman Higginson. Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted "aye".

Mr. Hansen presented a summarized Budget Report for the Fiscal Year-to-date 3-Month period ended 30 September 2022. Total **Revenues** YTD were \$9,861,765, above its HAB by \$1,042,195. Major items above budget were: Electric Metered Sales, above its HAB by 8.6% --- \$688,576; Air Products, with an average load factor of 75.2% -- above its HAB by \$75,773; Contribution in aid to Construction was above its HAB by \$226,678; Interest Income on Investments was above its HAB by \$18,545—the September allocation was \$27,000.

Total **operating expenses** YTD were \$8,462,442, above its HAB by \$(1,071,281). Major items (above) their HABS were: Power Costs, (above) their HABS by \$(1,344,438), which included natural gas and plant repair costs; Insurance Expense was (above) budget by \$(45,876); and the transfer to the General Fund was (above) budget by \$(21,243) due to higher EMS.

Major Operating Expenses below the HABs included Hydro Transmission Expense, below by \$12,867; Distribution Expense, below by \$74,282; Transformers Expense, below by \$58,147; Substation Expense, below by \$14,642; Meters Expense, below by \$30,075; and Computer Expense, below by \$42,538.
Distribution Expense--\$47,566; Street Light Expense--\$13,712; Transformers Expense--\$52,577.

1
2 **Total Capital Expenditures** were \$250,291 and included: \$14,000 for Creekside
3 Views Cul-de-sac; \$200,000 for Feeder 574; and \$34,000 for the Renaissance MRI.
4

5 **Total Labor & Benefits** YTD expenses was \$1,000,350. As of 17 September 2022,
6 21.6% or \$1,162,326 of the total Labor and Benefits Expense budget could have spent; the
7 actual TL&B was \$161,976 below that target.
8

9 The **Net Margin** for the YTD was \$1,149,032, as on-budget revenues plus many low
10 operating expenses were partially offset by high power costs.
11

12 **Total Cash and cash equivalents** were a net \$20,072,238 at month end, down
13 \$322,676 from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022 and \$4,964,238 above the \$15,108,000 total
14 reserved cash requirement. Major sources and (uses) of cash at month end compared to
15 fiscal year-end 2022 included: \$(377,422) increase in total Accounts Receivable; \$(196,848)
16 increase in total Inventories; \$(56,359) decrease in total Accounts Payable; and \$(245,271)
17 decrease in Accrued Benefits and Payroll. Commissioner Pitcher motioned to accept the
18 Budget Report, as presented. Commissioner Bell seconded the motion and voting was
19 unanimous with Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher and Summers and
20 Councilman Higginson voting "aye".
21

22 **AUDIT REPORT – YEAR ENDING JUNE 2022**

23 Mr. Hansen presented the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the Fiscal
24 Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Bountiful City, Utah) and noted that the independent auditors
25 found no material weaknesses in the financial activities of the City. He pointed out
26 information throughout the audit that was relative to business-type activities (which included
27 the Light & Power Department), as follows (with audit document page numbers referenced):

- 28 - A decrease from business-type activities of \$32,005 (fiscal year 2022 less than
29 fiscal year 2021) p. 7
- 30 - A pie chart showing that the Light & Power department accounted for 41 percent
31 of City-wide expenses, by source. p. 8
- 32 - A decrease of \$564,214 in charges for services revenue in the Light and Power
33 department, due to a decrease in Electric Metered Sales from the prior year. p. 12
- 34 - The Light and Power fund expenses increased \$1,366,859 due to a decrease in:
35 personnel wages and benefits, repairs and maintenance expense, and a decrease
36 in interest expense, which were offset by a 10.77% increase of \$1,293,876 in
37 power purchases; a \$827,076 increase in power generation expenses, and a net
38 increase of operating expenses too small and numerous to warrant further
39 explanation. p. 13-14
- 40 - Light & Power accounts for 69% of business-type expenses. p. 15
- 41 - Light and Power unrestricted proprietary funds (available for spending), was
42 \$23,255,222, a negative change of \$1,351,707 from the previous year. p. 19
- 43 - A review of the Balance Sheet reflected total assets (Light & Power Fund) of
44 \$67,253,706, less liabilities for net capital assets of \$39,006,060; plus
45 unrestricted funds (\$23,255,222), with a total net position of \$62,829,061. p. 32-
46 33

- Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Income Statement) reflected a net ending position of \$62,387,353. p. 34-35
- Within the Notes to the Financial Statements, Mr. Hansen reviewed Intangible Assets which include power projects and/or related contracts with the Intermountain Power Agency, Western Area Power Administration, the Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems, and BP Energy Company related to resources. p. 54
- City self-insurance (which includes the Light and Power department) was explained in the notes on p. 70-71
- Included in the Notes was a brief explanation of Minimum Unrestricted Net position policy, and Mr. Hansen noted that the Light and Power fund is required to have just over \$15,000,000. p. 74
- Changes in Net Position, 2013 – 2022, were reviewed on pages 102-103.
- A comparison of Light and Power charges for services over the last ten fiscal years was referenced from p. 112
- A ten-year comparison of capital Assets (by Function) and Operating Indicators (by Function) was reviewed on pp. 121 and 122

In summary, Councilman Higginson noted that the City received a totally clean executive summary for this year's audit.

RESOURCE UPDATE

Mr. Johnson reviewed that **CRSP** continues with a reduced power output and noted there is a 50% chance of reaching dead pool this year – which is a higher chance than last year. **Red Mesa** Solar has been delayed due to inability to get solar panels; however, it is currently scheduled to start supplying power in March 2023. The **Steel** project has filed an additional force majeure due to supply issues, which could delay this project an additional three months (January 2024). The **San Juan** plant shut down September 28, 2022, and there are currently legal breach of contract issues with Enchant being addressed. He said there will probably be additional “end of life costs” that will be pushed back to us (via UAMPS). The **Muddy Creek** project has been canceled due to the high cost of insurance required for the project.

The IPP repowering is still scheduled to be online June 2025. Coal delivery is still a major issue and efforts are being made to get coal from Wyoming – which will result in higher costs. The Lila Mine fire is out; however, they are not letting workers in and no coal is coming from there. There are also delivery issues related to the railroad and the potential strike. IPP is only running one unit at minimum due to coal supply issues.

The Carbon Free Power Project (CFPP) is still a possibility, but pricing has gone up substantially due to interest and materials. We have signed a nondisclosure agreement for the project, but the subscription rate is still a major concern. Commissioner Irvine posed the question of why UAMPS and Rocky Mountain couldn't participate in a joint nuclear project. It was noted that UAMPS will have a change of administrator in January which could result in UAMPS taking a more active role with nuclear resources. Commissioner Pitcher was excused at this time (8:58 a.m.). Mr. Johnson reported that consideration is also being given

1 to participate in a bigger natural gas plant (15 MW) and a commitment of 10 MW+ 5 MW
2 batteries in the Nextarea solar project. The average cost for both is \$69.00 and it is available
3 23 hrs./day.
4

5 A bar graph of UAMPS Billing (Average Rate by Member) for the third quarter of
6 2022 showed that BCLP's average rate was \$61.5/MWh, one of the lowest of the UAMPS
7 group, compared with the highest rate (Lehi City) of \$140/MWh. Mr. Johnson noted that by
8 running the plant in the month of September (and interrupting Air Products for 6 days),
9 BCLP had a total savings of \$2,345,807 for that month. Another savings of \$875,709 came
10 at this time by using IPP callback instead of the market. He noted that we will use the IPP
11 callback for Summer 2023; notices for short-term and long-term IPP power are due to
12 UAMPS by December 19, 2022. (Coal availability will be a consideration for this resource).
13 It is Mr. Johnson's recommendation that we call back 8 MWs for Summer 2023; 4 MWs for
14 Winter 2023-24; and 10-15 MW's for Summer 2024. We have gas purchased through
15 March 2024. A brief discussion followed relating to the need for a rate increase, and what
16 percentage. The estimated budget for the next fiscal year would require a 10 percent rate
17 increase. The drought accounts for the major resource crisis. Mr. Johnson advised that there
18 will be a work meeting with the City Council on December 13, 2022, at 5 p.m. to discuss the
19 power resource issues. IPA representatives will be in attendance, as well as our State
20 elected officials, Mellissa Ballard, Todd Weiler and Ray Ward. The Commissioners were
21 invited and encouraged to attend this meeting.
22

23 The Zoom meeting(s) last week related to Enchant addressed environmental
24 concerns related to Air Quality, the settling ponds, and other legislative concerns. IPP is
25 currently permitted to operate until June 2025.
26

27 *The following items were included in the packet, but not discussed in the meeting:*
28

29 **POWER SYSTEMS OPERATIONS REPORT**

- 30 a. September 2022 Resource Reports
31 b. October 2022 Lost Time/Safety Reports
32 c. October 2022 Public Relation Reports
33 d. September 2022 Outage Reports
34

35 **OTHER BUSINESS**

36 Mr. Johnson reminded the group of the following upcoming meetings/gatherings:
37

38 UAMPS Annual meeting, December 13 and 14 2022

39 IPA Annual meeting, December 6, 2022

40 Department Christmas Party, December 15, 2022
41

42 **NEXT POWER COMMISSION**

43 The next meeting of the Power Commission will be held on January 24, 2023, at
44 8:00 a.m.
45
46

1 **ADJOURN**

2 The meeting adjourned at 9:37 a.m. on a motion by Commissioner Becker and
3 seconded by Commissioner Irvine. Voting was unanimous with Commissioners Becker,
4 Bell, Irvine, Knight, Pitcher, and Summers and Councilman Higginson voting "aye".

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

BUDGET REPORT

**for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended
30-November-2022**

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT AND POWER (BCLP)
 Budget Report for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

<u>YTD:</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>HAB</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total Revenues		14,315,133		13,133,769		1,181,364
Total Operating Expenses		13,242,297		11,256,476		(1,985,821)
Total Capital Expenditures		688,857		543,115		(145,742)
Net Margin		383,978		1,334,178		(950,199)

Fiscal Year To Date 2023 Is Final

The fiscal year to date (YTD) 5-month period ended 30 November 2022 is final.

Historically Allocated Budget (HAB)

The Historically Allocated Budget uses the last 10 years of history (FY 2013 - FY 2022).

Line items with insufficient history use the YTD Actual as the HAB Target, up to the budget limit (i.e. the budget can be spent any time and there is no HAB variance until the actual exceeds the budget). Line items include: all labor and benefits expenses; all 2010 Bond items (revenues, expenses, & contribution to rate stabilization fund), all transfer revenues, power purchased from UAMPS, and all capital expenditures.

FY 2023 Estimate For Electric Metered Sales Only

In order to improve the accuracy of these budget reports and financial statements, changes were made so that Air Products income, UAMPS power costs, and natural gas costs are posted to the correct month in the general ledger, which eliminated the need to use estimates for them. Similar changes were made so that the three billing cycles of electric metered sales (EMS) are also posted to the correct month in the general ledger, subject to the limits of our billing system. This greatly reduced the size of the estimate used for EMS but did not eliminate it.

For July 2022, the EMS estimate used was \$600,000. However, this EMS estimate was used only in the income statement; it was not included in customer accounts receivable in the balance sheet or cash flow statement.

The above changes to EMS, Air Products income, and UAMPS power costs create a time delay of two months for each budget report because EMS revenues and UAMPS power costs are not available until the 21st and the 25th of the following month, respectively, thus missing a Power Commission meeting.

These changes are a 'work in progress' and further changes will be made as needed.

Total Revenues YTD

Total revenues YTD were \$14,315,133, above its HAB by \$1,181,364. Major items above or (below) their HABs included:

\$ 747,374	[\$747,737 rate-adjusted] Electric Metered Sales (EMS) was 6.4% above its HAB. This included the conservative EMS estimate above.
\$ 194,333	Air Products income was above its HAB with an average load factor of 79.0% for the YTD period, compared to 61.6% for this time last year.
\$ 160,653	contribution in aid to construction was above its HAB. • \$48K for the MRI at Renaissance • \$180K Renaissance Town Center
\$ 70,357	interest income on investments was above its HAB. November interest allocation was \$36K

Total Operating Expenses YTD

Total operating expenses YTD were \$13,242,297, above its HAB by (\$1,985,821). Major items (above) or below their HABs include:

\$ (2,646,520)	power cost expense was above its HAB - Power Generation (\$1.5M) over and Power Resources (\$1.1M) over.
\$ 14,938	hydro transmission expense was below its HAB.
\$ 236,085	distribution expense was below its HAB.
\$ 156,685	street light expense was below its HAB.
\$ (13,672)	vehicles expense was above its HAB.
\$ 91,635	transformers expense was below its HAB.
\$ 25,372	substation expense was below its HAB.
\$ 54,260	meters expense was below its HAB.
\$ 20,406	uncollectible accounts expense was below its HAB.
\$ 18,647	books, subscriptions, memberships expense was below its HAB.
\$ 49,735	computer expense was below its HAB.
\$ (45,876)	insurance expense was above its HAB, annual payment was above budget.

Total Capital Expenditures YTD

Total capital expenditures YTD were \$688,857 and included: \$430K for Feeder 574, \$133K for Feeder 576, \$47K for Renaissance, and \$34K for the Renaissance MRI.

Total Labor & Benefits Expense YTD (included in Operating Expenses YTD and Capital Expenditures YTD discussed above)

Total labor & benefits (TL&B) expense YTD was \$1,732,240. As of 12 November 2022 (the last pay period paid in the YTD period), 37.% or \$1,986,254 of the TL&B budget could have been spent; the actual TL&B was \$254,014 below that target.

Net Margin YTD

The net margin for the YTD was \$383,978, as on-budget revenues plus many low operating expenses were partially offset by high power costs.

Changes in Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement YTD

Total cash & cash equivalents were a net \$20,653,290 at month end, up \$258,377 from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022, and \$5,545,290 above the \$15,108,000 total reserved cash requirement. Major sources and (uses) of cash at month end compared to fiscal year-end 2022 included:

\$ 383,978	net margin YTD.
\$ 596,484	decrease in total accounts receivable as Fall EMS run lower (A/R Customer from \$3,619,028 to \$2,954,565).
\$ (109,046)	increase in total inventories (T&D Inventory from \$2,485,067 to \$2,594,113).
\$ 3,543	decrease in prepaid expense.
\$ 209,844	increase in total accounts payable (from \$1,848,510 to \$2,058,354).
\$ (245,271)	decrease in accrued benefits and payroll.
\$ 18,673	increase in customer deposits.
\$ 171	other current liabilities.
\$ -	long-term debt.
\$ -	other long-term assets
\$ -	long-term liabilities
\$ -	net fixed assets
\$ (600,000)	decrease in other equity (excluding the net margin) - July EMS Estimate.

###

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT: SUMMARY
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022**

15-Jan-23
7:18PM

41.7%

Account Name	Final-Jul-22	Final-Aug-22	Final-Sep-22	Final-Oct-22	Final-Nov-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 41.7% Good (Bad)	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
REVENUES										
Operating Revenues	3,104,257	3,425,050	3,280,603	2,238,755	2,126,212	14,174,877	13,068,054	1,106,823	29,047,384	12,357,475
Non-Operating Revenues	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	140,256	65,715	74,541	1,562,731	47,854
TOTAL REVENUES	3,090,872	3,461,887	3,309,006	2,289,606	2,163,761	14,315,133	13,133,769	1,181,364	30,610,115	12,405,309
OPERATING EXPENSES										
Op Exp Power Generation	612,794	515,290	591,244	303,978	443,076	2,466,382	928,865	(1,537,517)	2,098,515	1,436,219
Op Exp Power Resources	1,640,113	1,409,941	1,313,256	1,275,909	1,369,321	7,008,540	5,899,537	(1,109,003)	13,331,964	5,302,368
Op Exp Power Gen&Resource	2,262,907	1,925,231	1,904,500	1,579,888	1,812,397	9,474,922	6,828,402	(2,646,520)	15,431,479	6,738,587
Op Exp Transmission & Distrib	188,553	200,607	221,996	234,235	196,751	1,042,142	1,566,286	524,144	4,653,582	1,432,295
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collection	4,488	10,261	7,848	10,901	10,796	44,295	118,960	74,666	278,494	52,136
Op Exp General & Admin	344,657	223,493	218,554	230,513	227,438	1,244,654	1,298,029	53,375	3,525,900	1,311,928
Op Exp Other	270,094	359,373	329,880	241,061	235,877	1,435,285	1,444,799	8,514	3,816,160	1,360,788
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	3,060,700	2,718,965	2,682,778	2,286,598	2,483,257	13,242,287	11,256,476	(1,985,821)	27,705,615	10,895,734
OPERATING MARGIN	30,173	742,922	626,228	(6,991)	(319,496)	1,072,835	1,877,293	(804,457)	2,904,500	1,509,575
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES										
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transmission & Distribution Sys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Work In Process	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	688,857	543,115	(145,742)	1,896,500	195,480
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	688,857	543,115	(145,742)	2,904,500	125,875
TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD	3,076,479	2,784,441	2,851,813	2,550,485	2,667,937	13,931,154	11,799,591	(2,131,563)	30,610,115	11,309,995
NET MARGIN	14,393	677,446	457,193	(280,878)	(504,176)	383,978	1,334,178	(950,199)	0	1,095,314
Total Labor & Benefits										
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days	23	28	28	28	28	135	37.0%			
Last Pay Period Paid In YTD	23-Jul-22	20-Aug-22	17-Sep-22	15-Oct-22	12-Nov-22	365	#PaidDays/365xBudget	Equally Alloc Budget		
\$ Total Labor	199,845	240,416	245,800	239,183	247,736	1,172,980	1,321,388	148,408	3,572,642	1,185,724
\$ Total Benefits	81,110	115,623	117,556	127,268	117,702	559,259	664,865	105,606	1,797,999	596,175
\$ Total Labor & Benefits	280,955	356,038	363,356	366,451	365,438	1,732,240	1,986,254	254,014	5,370,641	1,771,898

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15Jan23
7:18PM

41.7%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	YTD Actual	YTD Alloc Budget B x YTDH%	Equally Alloc Budget B x 41.7%	Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
REVENUES												
Operating Revenues	15,33%	12,09%	18,60%	5,04%	6,64%	12,441,932	11,694,558	10,758,666	1,683,266	15.6	25,820,799	11,091,720
Electric Metered Sales	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	1,906,430	1,854,583	1,155,595	961,261	939,591	216,004	23.0	2,255,018	942,697
Air Products Income	220,575	225,620	222,893	267,609	218,897	161,644	161,644	0	(10,856)	(6.3)	414,000	162,088
Street Light System Income	24,447	34,278	34,313	34,314	34,292	41,527	43,904	(2,277)	(140)	(0.3)	100,000	40,904
Connection Fees	7,529	9,220	8,624	8,919	7,235	315,359	54,746	160,653	202,899	180.4	270,000	62,774
Contrib In Aid To Construction	26,001	59,759	208,057	15,887	5,695	1,851	2,432	(601)	(669)	(26.8)	6,000	2,291
Income Uncollectible Accts	0	337	433	709	352	19,770	12,724	28,440	(8,670)	(30.5)	68,256	0
Power Line Underground Repair	0	0	0	0	0	7,310	6,297	1,012	1,893	34.9	13,000	7,149
Rental of Poles	1,204	1,730	1,756	1,563	1,057	29,869	30,588	41,796	(11,927)	(28.5)	100,311	47,842
Sundry Revenues	7,972	4,559	9,912	3,324	4,102	14,174,877	13,068,054	12,103,077	2,071,800	17.1	29,047,384	12,357,475
Operating Revenues	3,104,257	3,425,050	3,280,603	2,298,795	2,126,212	99.0%	99.5%	94.9%			94.9%	
Non-Operating Revenues												
Interest Inc Investments	(13,722)	36,213	27,022	49,618	35,914	135,045	64,687	77,015	58,029	75.3	184,837	46,626
Interest Inc Rate Stabiliza	0	0	0	0	0	5,211	1,027	4,184	3,961	316.9	3,000	1,208
Interest Inc UAMPs	337	625	1,381	1,233	1,635	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Fed Int Exp Subsidy 2010 Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Use Of Fund Reserves (2010Bo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Use Of Retained Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Use Of Rate Stabilization Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
TransferRevFromOtherFunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	572,873	(572,873)	(100.0)	1,374,894	0
Invest Unrealized (Gain)/Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Gain On Sale Of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
FEMA Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Federal Grants: CARES Act & M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	140,256	65,715	74,541	(510,882)	(78.5)	1,582,731	47,834
TOTAL REVENUES	3,090,872	3,461,887	3,309,006	2,289,606	2,163,761	14,315,133	13,133,769	12,754,215	1,560,918	12.2	30,610,115	12,405,309
OPERATING EXPENSES												
Op Exp Power Generation	37,619	42,090	42,930	43,161	44,847	210,648	210,648	230,022	19,374	8.4	552,052	219,896
Plant Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Fuel Oil	440,837	336,623	455,418	243,404	374,947	1,851,229	550,121	(1,301,108)	(1,489,000)	(411.1)	869,350	975,669
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Lube Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Plant	88,085	13,196	2,257	886	1,728	106,154	131,059	24,905	(28,769)	(37.2)	186,724	95,612
Plant Equipment Repairs	46,252	123,361	90,640	16,525	21,553	298,351	37,037	(261,313)	(93,188)	(45.4)	492,389	145,041
Power Plant Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Plant Building Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Plant Storage Tank Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Op Exp Power Generation	612,794	515,290	591,244	303,978	443,076	2,466,382	928,865	(1,537,517)	(1,591,584)	(181.9)	2,099,515	1,435,219
% of Total Revenues	19.8%	14.9%	17.9%	13.3%	20.5%	17.2%	7.1%	6.9%			6.9%	
Op Exp Power Resources	33,944	431	268	31,345	94,802	160,769	62,683	(98,107)	(9,862)	(6.4)	362,705	35,460
Echo Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Echo Hydro Major Repairs	1,655	3,526	4,661	4,856	7,685	22,383	22,383	0	6,120	21.5	68,407	5,005
Pineview Hydro	24,582	3,672	4,968	23,498	(279)	56,441	95,609	43,168	21,541	27.6	187,156	38,836
Pineview Hydro Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Pineview Hydro Labor	1,356	4,739	12,624	3,302	2,212	24,234	24,234	0	(11,900)	(96.5)	29,602	2,629
Power Purch CRSP	226,091	233,208	301,574	296,016	296,016	1,267,197	1,266,709	29,512	(344,391)	(48.6)	3,196,200	1,350,773
Power Purch IPP	283,987	289,987	159,150	25,034	(20,859)	137,269	392,478	(344,790)	(454,391)	(180.6)	678,908	7,066
Power Purch San Juan	145,428	151,093	159,488	39,716	74,158	569,882	220,063	(349,819)	(350,838)	(180.2)	525,704	636,241
Power Purch A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Purch B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Purch C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Purch UAMPs (Pool, etc)	923,071	723,285	761,790	846,584	915,615	4,170,345	3,781,378	(388,967)	(718,977)	(20.8)	8,283,282	3,226,359
Op Exp Power Resources	1,640,113	1,409,941	1,313,256	1,275,909	1,369,321	7,008,540	5,899,537	(1,109,003)	(1,453,555)	(26.2)	13,331,964	5,302,368
% of Total Revenues	53.1%	40.7%	39.7%	55.7%	63.3%	49.0%	44.8%	43.6%			43.6%	
Op Exp Power Gen/Resource	2,252,907	1,925,231	1,904,500	1,579,888	1,872,397	9,474,922	6,828,402	(2,646,520)	(3,045,139)	(47.4)	15,431,479	6,738,587
% of Total Revenues	72.9%	55.6%	57.6%	69.0%	83.8%	66.2%	52.0%	50.4%			50.4%	
Income After Pwr Gen & Res	837,965	1,536,657	1,404,506	709,719	351,364	4,840,210	6,305,367	6,324,432	(1,484,221)	(23.5)	15,178,636	5,666,722
% of Total Revenues	27.1%	44.4%	42.4%	31.0%	16.2%	33.8%	48.0%	49.6%			49.6%	

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15-Jan-23
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41.7%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	YTD Actual	YTD Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 41.7% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Op Exp Transmission & Distribution	3,543	0	0	0	0	3,543	2,329 (1,215)	10,417	66.0	25,000	3,543
Transmission Labor	237	712	77	0	0	1,026	1,026	10,652	90.4	25,564	9,594
Hydro Transmission	22,050	0	0	0	0	22,050	36,968	25,880	14.8	62,113	21,867
Hydro Transmission Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	769	100.0	1,845	0
Distribution	38,808	71,542	74,805	63,104	54,994	303,253	539,339	236,085	47.5	1,385,620	377,962
Distribution Labor	91,451	76,272	92,923	99,087	97,284	457,017	457,017	577,342	35.0	1,866,562	500,197
Street Light	2,375	5,672	4,253	1,939	4,120	18,359	175,044	702,734	88.3	376,700	141,663
Street Light Labor	992	1,053	5,728	1,464	1,988	11,225	11,225	27,232	100.0	65,357	8,031
Security Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	417	0.0	1,000	161
Security Lighting Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Vehicle	6,924	9,622	6,706	19,424	12,541	55,216	41,544	43,458	(27.1)	104,300	49,450
Vehicle Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	100.0	64	0
Special Equipment	360	0	0	7,097	384	7,841	14,066	22,813	65.6	54,750	17,516
Special Equipment Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transformers	2,095	12,448	13,599	22,051	4,295	54,488	146,123	91,635	60.4	330,000	94,870
Landfill Fees	85	120	95	145	40	465	1,021	536	22.4	1,500	525
PCB Disposal	0	0	2,721	578	0	3,299	3,675	376	(17.4)	7,500	2,344
PCB Disposal Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0
Substation	3,299	1,938	3,621	1,444	3,160	13,462	38,833	25,372	79.6	158,627	67,711
Substation Labor	13,316	13,120	11,907	15,051	14,738	68,130	68,130	109,243	37.6	262,183	114,296
SCADA	2,024	5,113	0	53	0	7,190	2,723	2,723	100.0	29,000	0
SCADA Labor	191	2,783	5,402	2,706	2,931	14,013	7,190	4,028	(78.5)	9,668	8,636
Communication Equip	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,196	4,183	38.8	54,950	13,167
Communication Equip Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Traffic Signal	803	213	160	92	276	1,543	1,543	0	0.0	0	0
Traffic Signal Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Op Exp Transmission & Distribut	188,553	200,607	221,396	234,235	196,751	1,042,142	1,566,266	524,144	67.2	11,278	751
% of Total Revenues	6.1%	5.8%	6.7%	10.2%	9.1%	7.3%	11.9%	15.2%	46.3	4,653,582	1,432,295
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	2,013	4,957	2,158	4,601	2,448	16,177	70,437	54,260	77.5	172,370	28,180
Meter Reading Labor	2,454	2,630	2,540	3,057	3,013	13,694	13,694	10,885	(26.8)	26,124	11,829
Uncollectible Accounts	21	2,675	3,149	3,243	5,335	14,423	34,829	20,406	56.7	80,000	12,147
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	4,488	10,261	7,648	10,901	10,796	44,295	118,960	74,666	61.8	278,494	52,136
% of Total Revenues	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Op Exp General & Admin	32,924	39,779	42,209	40,044	46,251	201,208	201,208	232,614	13.5	558,273	202,777
Administrative Labor	14,952	15,362	14,591	14,759	14,322	73,986	73,986	110,902	33.3	266,165	89,445
Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Power Commission Allowance	61	61	211	1,861	61	2,254	2,254	3,957	43.0	9,497	2,254
Benefits FICA Taxes	15,089	17,729	18,137	17,619	18,011	86,585	86,585	113,878	24.0	273,307	87,266
Benefits Employee Medical Ins	23,737	46,220	46,478	58,462	46,212	221,109	221,109	316,965	30.2	760,716	240,576
Benefits Employee Life Ins	451	1,421	1,421	1,424	1,424	6,141	6,141	8,457	27.4	20,297	6,078
Benefits State Relire & 401K	36,062	43,274	44,377	42,846	44,854	211,412	211,412	265,672	20.4	637,612	217,048
Benefits WorkersCompPrenChg	5,772	6,979	7,143	6,917	7,201	34,012	34,012	44,028	22.7	105,667	35,206
Benefits Relined Employee Bens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Benefits Unemployment Reimb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Accrued Vacation (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Accrued Sick Leave (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bank & Investment Acct Fees	1,214	1,165	1,349	1,298	1,136	6,163	7,544	7,500	0.0	18,000	0
Blue Stake & Location	0	206	553	270	349	1,359	3,059	1,700	70.4	11,000	3,266
BooksSubscriptionsMembership	0	700	91	95	0	886	19,533	18,647	89.8	20,900	16,503
Computer	19	17,057	5,566	595	13,055	36,291	86,026	49,735	31.228	162,045	46,040
Credit Card Merchant Fees	10,295	8,446	10,716	10,948	11,339	51,743	42,627	41,667	(24.2)	100,000	47,348
Demand Side Mgt Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Drafting	0	1,193	0	0	0	1,193	881	1,042	(14.5)	2,500	784
Essements	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	417	100.0	1,000	0
Education Benefit	0	5,415	1,900	0	0	7,315	10,059	8,323	12.1	19,874	6,660
Insurance & Surety Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Interest Exp Customer Deposits	201,979	0	0	0	0	201,979	156,104	65,316	(36.6)	156,758	200,307
Legal & Auditing Fees	785	1,150	1,533	1,743	2,006	7,227	3,897	(3,330)	(82.6)	9,500	1,206
Office & Warehouse	754	8,842	4,327	8,073	5,058	13,958	13,105	5,757	(8.202)	13,816	17,124
Profess & Technical Services	0	0	622	0	1,318	28,240	36,364	8,124	40.0	112,996	26,893
Public Relations	0	0	0	0	304	1,002	6,409	3,678	47.3	14,950	70
Safety Equipment	255	475	7,263	4,894	12,887	19,908	7,021	2,229	83.9	64,950	9,623
Travel & Training	0	90	1,570	5,833	5,698	13,191	20,706	27,063	52.4	77,000	15,821
Travel Board Members	0	773	2,111	0	0	2,883	4,782	32,083	58.9	77,000	15,821
Uniforms	300	6,743	4,589	2,429	758	14,819	19,164	23,271	70.3	23,300	6,743
									36.3	55,950	6,103

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15-Jan-23
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41.7%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 41.7% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Miscellaneous											
Op Exp General & Admin	344,657	223,493	216,554	230,513	227,438	1,244,654	9,359	8,750	44.3	21,000	25,936
% of Total Revenues	11.2%	6.5%	6.6%	10.1%	10.5%	8.7%	1,298,029	1,469,125	15.3	3,525,900	1,311,928
Op Exp Other											
Transfer To General Fund	219,676	308,955	279,461	190,643	185,458	1,184,193	1,192,707	1,075,667	(10.1)	2,582,080	1,109,172
Transfer To Capital Improv Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transfer To Rate Stabilization F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transfer To Unappropri Ret Earni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Admin Services Reimbursement	50,418	50,418	50,418	50,418	50,418	252,092	252,092	252,092	0.0	605,020	220,520
Transfer To Liability Ins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Note Pay CIF Interest Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Note Pay CIF Principal Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Issue Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Principal Pmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Interest Exp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Arbit Compli Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Agent Trustlee Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Loss Deleted Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Depreciation Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Amortization Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	31,096
Op Exp Other	270,094	359,373	329,880	241,061	235,877	1,436,285	1,444,799	262,108	100.0	629,060	0
% of Total Revenues	8.7%	10.4%	10.0%	10.5%	10.9%	10.0%	1,444,799	1,590,067	9.7	3,816,160	1,360,788
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	3,060,700	2,718,965	2,682,778	2,296,598	2,483,257	13,242,297	11,256,476	11,544,006	(14.7)	27,705,615	10,895,734
% of Total Revenues	99.0%	78.5%	81.1%	100.3%	114.8%	92.5%	85.7%	90.5%	90.5%	90.5%	90.5%
OPERATING MARGIN	30,173	742,922	626,228	(6,991)	(319,486)	1,072,835	1,877,293	1,210,208	(11.4)	2,904,500	1,509,575
% of Total Revenues	1.0%	21.5%	18.9%	-0.3%	-14.8%	7.5%	14.3%	9.5%	(11.4)	9.5%	9.5%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES											
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Land, Land Rights, Improvement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Buildings											
Bldg Office & Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,333	100.0	200,000	92,906
Bldg Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg Echo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg PineView	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83,333	100.0	200,000	92,906
Transmission & Distribution Systems											
Trans Substation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,333	100.0	200,000	92,906
Trans System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Substations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Street Lights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,333	100.0	200,000	0
Dist Street Lights Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transmission & Distribution Syst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83,333	100.0	200,000	92,906
Machinery & Equipment											
M&E Office Furniture & Equipme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,333	100.0	200,000	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Echo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E PineView	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,000	100.0	420,000	0
M&E SCADA System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,333	100.0	188,000	195,480
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	253,333	100.0	608,000	195,480
								2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15-Jan-23
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Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	YTD ACTUAL	YTD Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTD:H% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 41.7% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Capital Work In Process											
CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 02 Plant Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ??	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ??	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views	13,561	0	0	0	0	13,561	(13,561)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages Main	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages Main Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Ex	2,218	415	153,796	223,329	0	379,757	379,757	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Labor	0	30,553	13,075	7,081	0	50,710	(50,710)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Park Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI	0	1,069	1,001	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance MF	0	29,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance MF Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Capital Work In Process	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	688,857	543,115	790,208	12.8	1,896,500	125,875
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	1.9%	5.1%	8.5%	6.2%	4.8%	4.1%	6.2%	4.1%	6.2%	0.0
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	688,857	543,115	790,208	12.8	1,896,500	125,875
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	1.9%	5.1%	8.5%	6.2%	4.8%	4.1%	6.2%	4.1%	6.2%	0.0
TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD	3,076,479	2,784,441	2,851,813	2,550,485	2,667,937	13,931,154	11,799,591	12,754,215	(9.2)	30,610,115	11,309,995
% of Total Revenues	99.5%	80.4%	86.2%	111.4%	123.3%	97.3%	89.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0
NET MARGIN	14,393	677,446	457,193	(260,878)	(504,176)	383,978	1,334,178	0	0.0	0	1,095,314
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	19.6%	13.8%	-11.4%	-23.3%	2.7%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Total Labor & Benefits											
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days	23	28	28	28	28	135	37.0%	Equally Alloc Budget			
Last Pay Period Paid in YTD	23-Jul-22	20-Aug-22	17-Sep-22	15-Oct-22	12-Nov-22	365		1,488,601	21.2	3,572,642	1,185,724
\$ Total Labor	199,845	240,416	245,800	239,183	247,736	1,172,980	1,321,388	148,408	25.3	1,797,599	586,175
\$ Total Benefits	81,110	115,623	117,556	127,268	117,702	559,259	664,865	105,606	22.6	5,370,241	1,771,898
\$ Total Labor & Benefits	280,955	356,039	363,356	366,451	365,438	1,732,240	1,986,254	254,014	22.6	5,370,241	1,771,898

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EMS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD [BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS]**
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15 Jan 23
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	Final+Est	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Final	Oct-22	Final	Nov-22	Final	Prelim	Dec-22	Prelim	Jan-23	Prelim	Feb-23	Prelim	Mar-23	Prelim	Apr-23	Prelim	May-23	Prelim	Jun-23	YTD	TOTAL
EMS (A-IP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR HISTORIES ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES:																									
Actual		2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	1,906,430	1,854,583																			
Historical % (10 year)		11.04%	11.01%	8.90%	7.21%	7.13%																			
Budget Target (Hist% x T Bud)		2,850,685	2,843,359	2,297,515	1,861,387	1,841,249																			
Actual - Budget		(53,925)	246,187	497,099	45,043	13,334																			
YTD Actual - Budget		(53,925)	192,262	689,361	734,404	747,737																			
YTD Actual - Budget %		-1.9%	3.4%	8.6%	7.5%	6.4%																			
EMS (A-IP) ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES - FORECASTS:																									
Forecast FY Total EMS																									
Forecast FY Total EMS \$ +/-																									

EMS (A-IP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR ACTUAL HISTORIES:

Actual	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	1,906,430	1,854,583																				
Historical % (10 year)	11.03%	11.02%	8.90%	7.21%	7.13%																				
Budget Target (Hist% x T Bud)	2,848,087	2,845,180	2,299,077	1,861,409	1,840,805																				
Actual - Budget	(51,327)	244,365	495,537	45,021	13,778																				
YTD Actual - Budget	(51,327)	193,038	588,576	733,596	747,374																				
YTD Actual - Budget %	-1.8%	3.4%	8.6%	7.4%	6.4%																				

KWH (A-IP) SOLD:

Actual	28,887,618	29,445,765	26,149,032	17,517,031	17,100,310																				
Historical % (10 year)	11.85%	11.19%	8.95%	6.95%	7.07%																				
Average	29,335,373	27,702,412	22,163,196	17,190,895	17,503,555																				
Actual - Average	(447,755)	1,743,353	3,985,836	326,336	(403,245)																				
YTD Actual	28,887,618	58,333,383	84,482,415	101,999,446	119,099,756																				
YTD Actual - Average	29,335,373	57,037,785	79,200,982	96,391,676	113,895,232																				
YTD Actual - Average %	(447,755)	1,295,598	5,281,434	5,607,770	5,204,525																				
	-1.5%	2.3%	6.7%	5.8%	4.6%																				

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS:

Residential Customers	15,643	15,636	15,641	15,628	15,615																				
Commercial Customers	1,651	1,654	1,651	1,644	1,643																				
Industrial Customers	1	1	1	1	1																				
Total Customers	17,295	17,291	17,293	17,273	17,259																				

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EMS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD [BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS]
 For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15-Jan-23
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HISTORY OF EMS (A/RP) and KWH (A/RP):

FY 2022	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	TOTAL ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET	% VAR
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,424,976	2,756,228	2,356,323	1,815,036	1,739,156	1,933,482	2,090,281	1,965,526	1,789,636	1,725,456	1,689,708	2,869,722	25,155,531	25,233,695	-0.3%
EMS Actual	2,424,976	2,756,228	2,356,323	1,815,036	1,739,156	1,933,482	2,090,281	1,965,526	1,789,636	1,725,456	1,689,708	2,869,722	25,155,531	25,233,695	-0.3%
KWH Actual	32,240,578	27,771,977	22,575,370	17,214,552	16,333,753	18,703,293	20,493,082	18,805,410	17,064,216	16,290,629	15,796,475	19,988,314	243,277,849		
Total Customers	17,249	17,271	17,284	17,258	17,256	17,240	17,232	17,243	17,277	17,283	17,279	17,287			
FY 2021	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,040,480	3,017,082	2,506,180	1,839,373	1,764,838	2,085,472	2,016,510	1,986,963	1,776,220	1,709,720	1,753,144	2,504,172	25,020,154	25,108,154	-0.4%
EMS Actual	2,040,480	3,017,082	2,506,180	1,839,373	1,764,838	2,085,472	2,016,510	1,986,963	1,776,220	1,709,720	1,753,144	2,504,172	25,020,154	25,108,154	-0.4%
KWH Actual	26,243,580	29,709,763	24,333,335	17,464,891	16,966,895	20,096,052	19,591,831	19,261,313	17,051,890	16,192,244	16,178,792	24,384,158	248,065,744		
Total Customers	17,148	17,130	17,165	17,152	17,175	17,157	17,190	17,194	17,245	17,248	17,247	17,264			
FY 2020	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,735,938	2,747,919	2,094,454	1,747,193	1,763,944	1,994,931	2,024,716	1,885,342	1,704,973	1,673,952	1,347,742	2,580,382	24,301,497	24,900,000	-2.4%
EMS Actual	2,735,938	2,747,919	2,094,454	1,747,193	1,763,944	1,994,931	2,024,716	1,885,342	1,704,973	1,673,952	1,347,742	2,580,382	24,301,497	24,900,000	-2.4%
KWH Actual	27,548,670	27,966,753	20,350,883	16,695,225	17,023,153	19,707,915	20,238,847	18,513,565	16,326,981	15,970,573	17,126,600	26,243,580	243,712,745		
Total Customers	17,118	17,077	17,108	17,078	17,063	17,113	17,095	17,120	17,138	17,048	17,152	17,148			
FY 2019	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	3,016,471	2,673,515	2,153,282	1,801,455	1,759,810	2,043,843	2,103,754	1,928,783	1,758,328	1,698,499	1,650,080	1,937,436	24,525,255	24,900,000	-1.5%
EMS Actual	3,016,471	2,673,515	2,153,282	1,801,455	1,759,810	2,043,843	2,103,754	1,928,783	1,758,328	1,698,499	1,650,080	1,937,436	24,525,255	24,900,000	-1.5%
KWH Actual	31,424,584	27,389,422	21,461,155	17,361,107	17,132,744	20,450,737	21,267,963	18,985,419	17,165,973	16,049,873	15,898,897	19,694,776	244,282,650		
Total Customers	17,023	16,974	17,016	17,024	16,966	17,028	16,998	17,002	17,076	17,102	16,985	17,125			
FY 2018	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,883,044	2,750,727	2,219,081	1,741,553	1,688,965	1,892,340	1,985,502	1,773,249	1,836,609	1,685,954	1,826,348	2,272,501	24,557,875	24,900,000	-1.4%
EMS Actual	2,883,044	2,750,727	2,219,081	1,741,553	1,688,965	1,892,340	1,985,502	1,773,249	1,836,609	1,685,954	1,826,348	2,272,501	24,557,875	24,900,000	-1.4%
KWH Actual	29,958,565	28,118,819	21,727,934	16,797,009	16,279,009	19,732,077	19,851,292	17,301,806	18,054,040	16,125,657	17,826,390	22,881,267	244,664,660		
Total Customers	16,946	16,890	16,897	16,933	16,888	16,895	16,942	16,941	16,943	16,921	16,965	16,963			
FY 2017	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,851,400	2,680,561	2,054,128	1,705,765	1,760,229	2,115,366	2,142,671	1,893,410	1,723,649	1,661,285	1,804,112	2,312,706	24,805,283	25,370,480	-2.2%
EMS Actual	2,851,400	2,680,561	2,054,128	1,705,765	1,760,229	2,115,366	2,142,671	1,893,410	1,723,649	1,661,285	1,804,112	2,312,706	24,805,283	25,370,480	-2.2%
KWH Actual	30,195,167	27,302,508	20,345,944	16,754,550	17,198,173	21,146,982	21,648,236	18,546,174	16,897,507	16,003,056	17,446,478	22,326,825	240,127,858	24,560,000	
Total Customers	16,895	16,850	16,827	16,893	16,827	16,867	16,874	16,892	16,893	16,868	16,926	16,917			
FY 2016	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,669,499	2,544,202	2,217,234	1,840,959	1,790,682	2,120,517	2,144,433	1,948,323	1,872,964	1,671,085	1,788,476	2,325,418	24,724,791	25,150,864	-1.7%
EMS Actual	2,669,499	2,544,202	2,217,234	1,840,959	1,790,682	2,120,517	2,144,433	1,948,323	1,872,964	1,671,085	1,788,476	2,325,418	24,724,791	25,150,864	-1.7%
KWH Actual	26,756,425	25,600,033	21,981,545	18,076,319	17,504,087	21,243,704	21,584,847	19,364,146	16,565,730	16,321,896	17,529,122	22,723,054	245,250,708	23,800,000	
Total Customers	16,862	16,827	16,858	16,804	16,864	16,838	16,845	16,866	16,837	16,853	16,950	16,816			
FY 2015	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,615,566	2,536,005	2,158,172	1,798,628	1,764,475	2,052,958	2,045,889	1,747,312	1,772,476	1,614,967	1,734,768	2,504,320	24,566,535	25,150,864	-2.3%
EMS Actual	2,615,566	2,536,005	2,158,172	1,798,628	1,764,475	2,052,958	2,045,889	1,747,312	1,772,476	1,614,967	1,734,768	2,504,320	24,566,535	25,150,864	-2.3%
KWH Actual	28,771,459	25,484,161	25,484,161	21,330,786	21,330,786	20,399,257	20,572,865	17,042,432	17,537,784	15,752,123	17,008,483	24,854,313	248,724,680	23,800,000	
Total Customers	16,807	16,851	16,851	16,799	16,807	16,768	16,770	16,835	16,807	16,829	16,846	16,827			
FY 2014	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,927,571	2,615,218	2,154,401	1,784,682	1,799,708	2,285,033	2,077,332	1,881,670	1,682,711	1,717,800	1,868,819	2,223,225	25,218,169	25,076,891	0.6%
EMS Actual	2,927,571	2,615,218	2,154,401	1,784,682	1,799,708	2,285,033	2,077,332	1,881,670	1,682,711	1,717,800	1,868,819	2,223,225	25,218,169	25,076,891	0.6%
KWH Actual	29,678,830	28,528,403	21,330,786	17,670,089	17,757,900	23,027,100	21,019,502	18,670,793	16,915,466	16,950,539	18,475,075	22,243,132	232,267,615	23,730,000	
Total Customers	16,733	16,715	16,756	16,721	16,761	16,727	16,799	16,799	16,755	16,829	16,846	16,827			
FY 2013	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
EMS Actual	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
KWH Actual	30,535,871	29,181,284	21,980,850	18,431,233	18,463,174	20,567,607	22,911,558	20,161,850	18,035,728	16,969,132	17,824,903	23,135,675	242,420,325	23,730,000	
Total Customers	16,714	16,685	16,736	16,656	16,633	16,666	16,656	16,656	16,680	16,725	16,702	16,767			
FY 2012	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
EMS Actual	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
KWH Actual	30,535,871	29,181,284	21,980,850	18,431,233	18,463,174	20,567,607	22,911,558	20,161,850	18,035,728	16,969,132	17,824,903	23,135,675	242,420,325	23,730,000	
Total Customers	16,714	16,685	16,736	16,656	16,633	16,666	16,656	16,656	16,680	16,725	16,702	16,767			
FY 2011	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
EMS Actual	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
KWH Actual	30,535,871	29,181,284	21,980,850	18,431,233	18,463,174	20,567,607	22,911,558	20,161,850	18,035,728	16,969,132	17,824,903	23,135,675	242,420,325	23,730,000	
Total Customers	16,714	16,685	16,736	16,656	16,633	16,666	16,656	16,656	16,680	16,725	16,702	16,767			
FY 2010	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10			
EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
EMS Actual	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,806,398	25,076,891	2.9%
KWH Actual	30,535,871	29,181,284													

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT: LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

41.7%

15-Jan-23
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GL #	Labor #	Account Name	YTD B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	YTD B x 41.7% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 41.7% Good (Bad)	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
		Labor Operating Expense					
535300-411140	400	Plant Labor	210,648	210,648	0	552,052	219,886
535300-411141	403	Echo Hydro Labor	22,363	22,363	0	68,407	5,005
535300-411142	404	Pineview Hydro Labor	24,234	24,234	0	29,602	2,629
535300-411150	407	Transmission Labor	1,026	1,026	0	25,564	9,584
535300-411151	406	Hydro Transmission Labor	0	0	0	1,845	0
535300-411152	405	Distribution Labor	457,017	457,017	0	1,686,562	500,197
535300-411153	412	Street Light Labor	11,225	11,225	0	65,357	8,031
535300-411154	418	Security Lighting Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411155	413	Vehicle Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411156	414	Special Equipment Labor	0	0	0	64	0
535300-411157	410	PCB Disposal Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411158	411	Substation Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411159	416	SCADA Labor	68,130	68,130	0	262,183	114,296
535300-411160	415	Communication Equip Labor	7,190	7,190	0	9,668	8,636
535300-411161	417	Traffic Signal Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411165	419	Meter Reading Labor	1,543	1,543	0	11,278	751
535300-411166	420	Administrative Labor	13,694	13,694	0	26,124	11,829
535300-411167	422	Engineering Labor	201,208	201,208	0	558,273	202,777
535300-411168		- Comp Time (Labor)	73,986	73,986	0	286,165	89,445
535300-411169		- Power Commission Allowance	0	0	0	0	0
535300-462180		- Accrued Comp Time (Labor)	2,254	2,254	0	9,497	2,254
535300-462190		- Accrued Sick Leave (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-462200		- Accrued Vacation (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
		Labor Operating Expense	1,094,540	1,094,540	0	3,572,642	1,175,329
		Labor Capital Expenditure					
535300-474715	301	CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474725	302	CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474735	303	CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474745	304	CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474755	305	CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474765	306	CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474775	307	CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474785	308	CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474805	309	CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474815	310	CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474835	311	CIP 11 Dist Sys Collages/Main Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474835	312	CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474845	313	CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474855	314	CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474865	315	CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474865	316	CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474875	317	CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474885	318	CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb	50,710	50,710	0	0	0
535300-474895	319	CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb	14,887	14,887	0	0	0
535300-474905	320	CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Lbr	2,070	2,070	0	0	0
535300-474915	321	CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI L	952	952	0	0	0
535300-474925	322	CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance L	4,534	4,534	0	0	0
535300-474935	323	CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474945	324	CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb	0	0	0	0	0
		Labor Capital Expenditure	5,287	5,287	0	0	0
		TOTAL LABOR EXPENSE	1,172,980	1,094,540	0	3,572,642	1,175,329
		Benefits Operating Expense					
535300-413010		- Benefits FICA Taxes	86,585	86,585	0	273,307	87,266
535300-413020		- Benefits Employee Medical Ins	221,109	221,109	0	760,716	240,576
535300-413030		- Benefits Employee Life Ins	6,141	6,141	0	20,297	6,078
535300-413040		- Benefits State Retire & 401K	211,412	211,412	0	637,612	217,048
535300-413060		- Benefits Unemployment Reimburse	0	0	0	0	0
535300-413100		- Benefits Retired Employee Bens	0	0	0	0	0
535300-491640		- Benefits WorkersComp/Prem/Chg/ISF	34,012	34,012	0	105,667	35,206
		TOTAL BENEFITS EXPENSE	559,255	559,255	0	1,797,599	586,175
		TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE	1,732,240	1,653,795	0	5,370,241	1,771,898
		Total Labor & Benefits					
		#PaidDays/365xBudget	135	135	0	3,572,642	1,185,724
		\$ Total Labor	1,172,980	1,321,388	148,408	1,797,599	586,175
		\$ Total Benefits	559,255	664,865	105,606	1,797,599	586,175
		\$ Total Labor & Benefits	1,732,240	1,986,254	254,014	3,570,241	1,171,898

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET: SUMMARY**

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

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	Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22
ASSETS						
Cash	500	500	500	500	500	500
Accounts Receivables	3,862,587	4,010,448	4,409,101	4,240,009	3,330,511	3,266,103
Cash & Reserved Cash	20,394,414	19,614,704	19,488,858	20,071,738	21,854,079	20,652,790
Inventories	2,569,983	2,576,869	2,676,342	2,766,831	2,640,837	2,669,029
Prepaid Expenses	104,203	242,344	213,997	100,660	100,660	100,660
CURRENT ASSETS	26,921,687	26,444,864	26,788,799	27,169,737	27,925,587	26,689,082
Land, L Rights & Improvements	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349
Buildings	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491
Transmission Systems	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514
Distribution Systems	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045
Machinery & Equipment	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634
Fixed Assets	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032
Land, L Rights & Improvements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buildings	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)
Transmission Systems	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)
Distribution Systems	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)
Machinery & Equipment	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)
Accumulated Depreciation	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)
FIXED ASSETS, NET	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591
Other Assets	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783
TOTAL ASSETS	67,829,061	67,352,238	67,696,173	68,077,111	68,833,961	67,596,456
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	(1,848,510)	(2,204,253)	(1,868,910)	(1,792,151)	(2,797,939)	(2,058,354)
Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(680,691)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)
Other Current Liabilities	(1,041,024)	(1,039,335)	(1,041,167)	(1,041,671)	(1,053,612)	(1,059,868)
CURRENT LIABILITIES	(3,570,225)	(3,679,009)	(3,345,497)	(3,269,243)	(4,286,971)	(3,553,642)
Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(5,441,698)	(5,550,482)	(5,216,971)	(5,140,716)	(6,158,445)	(5,425,115)
FUND EQUITY	(62,387,363)	(61,801,766)	(62,479,202)	(62,936,395)	(62,675,517)	(62,171,341)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	(67,829,061)	(67,352,238)	(67,696,173)	(68,077,111)	(68,833,961)	(67,596,456)
CHECK A - (L + E) = 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

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GL #	Account Description	21Sep22 Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22
CURRENT ASSETS							
Cash							
53.112108	Cash 2010 Bond Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.112109	Cash 2010 Bond Construct	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.112110	Cash 2010 Bond Issue Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.113100	Petty Cash	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Cash	500	500	500	500	500	500
Accounts Receivables							
53.131100	A/R - Customer	3,619,028	3,931,749	4,336,025	4,261,602	3,352,104	2,954,565
53.131110	A/R - Grants, Permits, & Misc.	206,881	100,293	94,670	0	0	333,132
53.131116	A/R - System Damage Billings	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623
53.131200	Allow for Uncollect Accts	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)
53.133100	Interest Receivable	56,271	0	0	0	0	0
	Accounts Receivables	3,862,557	4,010,448	4,409,101	4,240,009	3,330,511	3,266,103
Cash & Reserved Cash							
53.143100	Cash & Investments - 99 Pool	5,286,414	4,506,704	4,380,858	4,963,738	6,746,079	5,544,790
53.143116	Adv to Inv-RateStabilization	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.143200	Reserved Cash & Inv-Operating	12,787,000	12,787,300	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000
53.143210	Reserved Cash & Inv-Capital	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000
	Cash & Reserved Cash	20,394,414	19,614,704	19,468,858	20,071,738	21,854,079	20,652,790
Inventories							
53.151110	Trans & Dist Inventory	2,485,067	2,501,953	2,601,426	2,681,915	2,565,921	2,594,113
53.151120	Trans & Dist Inventory Misc	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
53.151150	Fuel Oil Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.151160	Lube Oil Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.151170	Plant Inventory	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916
	Inventories	2,559,983	2,576,869	2,676,342	2,736,831	2,640,837	2,669,029
Prepaid Expenses							
53.156100	Prepaid Expenses	7,973	146,113	117,767	4,429	4,429	4,429
53.157500	Net OPEB Asset	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230
	Prepaid Expenses	104,203	242,344	213,997	100,660	100,660	100,660
	CURRENT ASSETS	26,921,687	26,444,884	26,788,799	27,169,737	27,926,587	26,689,082
							0

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET**

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

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GL #	Account Description	Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22
FIXED ASSETS							
53.161150	Land, L Rights & Improvements	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349
53.162110	Bldg Office & Warehouse	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357
53.162115	Bldg Plant	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899
53.162125	Bldg Echo	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250
53.162135	Bldg PineView	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158
53.163100	Bldg Improves Other Than Bldgs	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827
53.167110	Trans Substation	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998
53.167115	Trans System	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516
53.167120	Dist Substations	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079
53.167125	Dist System	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636
53.167130	Dist Street Lights	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330
53.167135	Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.164105	M&E Office Equipment	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465
53.165100	Machinery & Equipment	195,320	195,320	195,320	195,320	195,320	195,320
53.165105	M&E Plant	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929
53.165115	M&E Echo	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512
53.165120	M&E PineView	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407
53.165125	M&E SCADA	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695
53.165130	M&E Microwave	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.165135	M&E Communications Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.166105	M&E Vehicles	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306
	Fixed Assets	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032
Accumulated Depreciation							
53.162210	Acc Depr Bldg Office & Warehouse	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)
53.162215	Acc Depr Bldg Plant	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)
53.162225	Acc Depr Bldg Echo	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)
53.162235	Acc Depr Bldg PineView	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)
53.163200	Acc Depr Bldg Improves Other	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)
53.167210	Acc Depr Trans Substation	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)
53.167215	Acc Depr Trans System	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)
53.167220	Acc Depr Dist Substations	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)
53.167225	Acc Depr Dist System	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)
53.167230	Acc Depr Dist Street Lights	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)
53.167235	Acc Depr Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.164205	Acc Depr M&E Office Equipment	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)
53.165205	Acc Depr M&E Plant	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)
53.165215	Acc Depr M&E Echo	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)
53.165220	Acc Depr M&E PineView	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)
53.165225	Acc Depr M&E SCADA	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)
53.165230	Acc Depr M&E Microwave	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)
53.166205	Acc Depr M&E Communications Et	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.166205	Acc Depr M&E Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accumulated Depreciation	(1,955,445)	(1,955,445)	(1,955,445)	(1,955,445)	(1,955,445)	(1,955,445)
	FIXED ASSETS, NET	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591
Other Assets							
53.167500	Bond Issuance Costs, Net of Amort	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.171100	Construction in Progress	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002
53.180000	Net Pension Asset	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959
53.181000	Deferred Outflow - Pension	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199
53.182000	Deferred Outflow - OPEB	6,156	6,156	6,156	6,156	6,156	6,156
53.191010	Investment Craig/Mona Line	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467
53.191020	Investment San Juan Unit #4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Assets	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783
	TOTAL ASSETS	67,829,061	67,829,061	67,829,061	67,829,061	67,829,061	67,829,061

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET**

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

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GL #	Account Description	Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Accounts Payable							
53.213100	Accounts Payable	(436,204)	(558,821)	(338,623)	(456,755)	(1,499,159)	(699,997)
53.213130	UAMPS Annualized Accrual	(1,289,396)	(1,513,372)	(1,398,245)	(1,216,060)	(1,218,122)	(1,278,989)
53.218100	Sales Tax Payable	(122,910)	(132,060)	(134,042)	(119,337)	(60,659)	(79,368)
	Accounts Payable	(1,848,510)	(2,204,253)	(1,868,910)	(1,792,151)	(2,757,939)	(2,058,354)
Accrued Benefits & Payroll							
53.214000	Accrued Sick Leave Payable	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)
53.214100	Accrued Vacation Payable	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)
53.214200	Accrued Comp Time Payable	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)
53.221100	Accrued Payroll	(245,271)	0	0	0	0	0
	Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(680,691)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)
Other Current Liabilities							
53.231500	Customer Deposits	(955,509)	(953,820)	(955,820)	(956,124)	(967,925)	(974,181)
53.233100	Deferred Revenue	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)
53.242100	Due to Other City Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.255110	Accrued Interest Revenue Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.256000	Construction Retention Payable	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Current Liabilities	(1,041,024)	(1,039,335)	(1,041,167)	(1,041,671)	(1,053,812)	(1,059,868)
	CURRENT LIABILITIES	(3,570,225)	(3,679,309)	(3,345,497)	(3,269,243)	(4,286,971)	(3,553,642)
LONG TERM LIABILITIES							
Long Term Debt							
53.253110	2010 Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.252100	Note Pay to Cap Improve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities							
53.260000	Net Pension Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.261000	Deferred Inflow - Pension	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)
53.262000	Deferred Inflow - OPEB	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)
	Other Long Term Liabilities	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	(5,441,698)	(5,550,482)	(5,216,971)	(5,140,716)	(6,158,445)	(5,425,115)
FUND EQUITY							
53.281100	Contributions From Gov't Units	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)
53.292200	Operating Reserve - Emergency	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)
53.292210	Capital Reserve-20+ Year Asset	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)
53.292232	Reserve For Rate Stabilization	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.298100	Retained Earnings	(40,040,279)	(35,454,672)	(40,132,118)	(40,589,311)	(40,328,433)	(39,824,257)
	FUND EQUITY	(62,387,363)	(61,801,756)	(62,479,202)	(62,936,395)	(62,675,517)	(62,171,341)
	TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	(67,829,061)	(67,352,238)	(67,696,173)	(68,077,111)	(68,833,961)	(67,596,456)

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 5 Month Period Ended 30 November 2022

15-Jan-23
7:18PM

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS:	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	YTD \$ Actual
Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities						
Net Margin Earnings (Loss)	14,393	677,446	457,193	(260,878)	(504,176)	383,978
+ Reverse Total Capital Expenditures	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	
+ Reverse Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	
+ Reverse Interest Expense	795	1,150	1,533	1,743	2,006	
+ Reverse Interest Income Net	13,385	(36,838)	(28,403)	(50,851)	(37,549)	
+ Reverse Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Fun	270,094	359,373	329,880	241,061	235,877	
Net Operating Margin Earnings (Loss)	314,446	1,066,608	929,238	184,962	(119,163)	
Adjustments for Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities:						
Add back Depreciation & Amortization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivables, Net	(147,861)	(398,653)	169,093	909,498	64,408	596,484
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	(16,886)	(99,473)	(80,489)	115,994	(28,191)	(109,046)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	(138,141)	28,346	113,338	0	0	3,543
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	355,743	(335,344)	(76,758)	1,005,788	(739,586)	209,844
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(245,271)	0	0	0	0	(245,271)
Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits	(1,689)	1,800	504	11,802	6,256	18,673
Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0	32	0	139	0	171
Total Adjustments	(194,103)	(803,292)	125,687	2,043,220	(697,113)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	120,343	263,316	1,054,925	2,228,182	(816,276)	
Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities						
Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Funds	(270,094)	(359,373)	(329,880)	(241,061)	(235,877)	0
Interest Expense	(795)	(1,150)	(1,533)	(1,743)	(2,006)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Long-Term Debt (2010 Bond & Notes Pay)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Other Long-Term Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (Decrease) Other Long-Term Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities	(270,889)	(360,523)	(331,413)	(242,805)	(237,882)	
Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities						
Decrease (Increase) in Fixed Assets, Net	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) Total Capital Expenditures	(15,779)	(65,476)	(169,035)	(253,887)	(184,679)	
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities	(15,779)	(65,476)	(169,035)	(253,887)	(184,679)	
Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities:						
Increase (Decrease) in Other Equity (excluding Net Margin)	(600,000)	0	0	0	0	(600,000)
Interest Income Net	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities:	(613,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:	(779,710)	(125,846)	582,880	1,782,341	(1,201,289)	258,377
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Balance	20,394,914	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	21,854,579	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	21,854,579	20,653,290	
Memo: Unreserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	4,507,204	4,381,358	4,964,238	6,746,579	5,545,290	
Memo: Reserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	21,854,579	20,653,290	
Check: (\$ Begin Bal + \$ Net Chg) - \$ End Bal = 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
For Fiscal Years 1987 - 2020

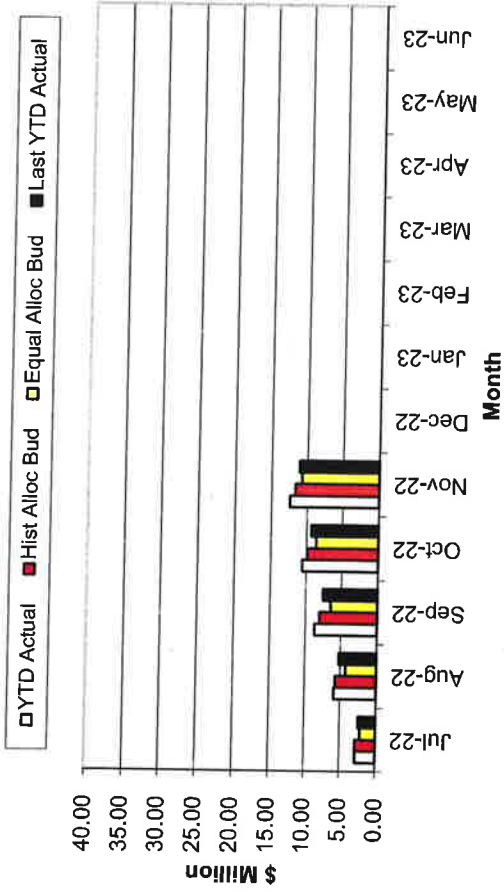
Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kilowatt Hours (KWH) sold:	280,643,742	281,722,447	286,843,005	282,063,769	289,901,723	301,405,855	305,271,898	295,756,259	285,708,670	282,073,616	286,478,544	298,186,064	294,730,877	277,874,203	278,780,541	283,037,195	283,555,713	280,753,086	287,283,693	277,070,477
% Growth year to year	-3.0%	0.4%	1.8%	-1.7%	2.8%	4.0%	1.3%	-3.1%	-3.4%	-1.3%	1.2%	4.5%	-1.4%	-5.6%	0.4%	1.3%	0.2%	-1.0%	-4.8%	3.7%
Charges for Services	18,757,624	18,410,571	19,039,301	20,218,961	21,647,107	22,531,302	23,505,190	25,397,584	24,472,542	25,310,962	26,051,000	26,965,809	26,510,311	25,588,066	25,682,313	26,330,786	26,928,810	27,058,978	26,457,368	28,245,764
* per KWH	0.0668	0.0654	0.0664	0.0717	0.0747	0.0748	0.0770	0.0859	0.0857	0.0889	0.0913	0.0904	0.0901	0.0922	0.0921	0.0930	0.0950	0.0965	0.0960	0.1019
Power Costs	15,323,590	11,390,363	14,139,935	13,754,821	13,913,638	13,970,900	15,824,186	14,881,966	14,195,950	13,894,668	13,820,748	14,322,314	14,007,436	15,395,147	13,252,028	13,275,013	13,466,568	13,423,821	12,706,870	13,616,666
* per KWH	0.0546	0.0404	0.0483	0.0488	0.0480	0.0460	0.0518	0.0503	0.0497	0.0483	0.0484	0.0481	0.0479	0.0554	0.0475	0.0468	0.0475	0.0478	0.0475	0.0491
All Other Revenues & Expenses, Net *	5,488,773	7,697,299	6,739,139	7,678,810	7,420,361	8,054,528	8,232,554	7,854,317	8,100,826	6,018,673	(1,140,209)	9,981,882	10,242,643	9,386,894	10,280,225	11,233,213	12,010,273	12,980,584	16,283,868	13,111,481
* per KWH	0.0196	0.0273	0.0235	0.0272	0.0256	0.0267	0.0273	0.0266	0.0284	0.0215	(0.0040)	0.0335	0.0346	0.0337	0.0369	0.0397	0.0424	0.0463	0.0608	0.0473
Change in Net Position (Net Margin)	(2,064,739)	(677,091)	(1,839,773)	(1,214,670)	313,107	605,873	(842,530)	2,661,401	2,177,766	5,306,621	13,370,461	2,651,533	2,180,232	826,025	2,150,060	1,822,560	1,449,371	691,571	(2,513,560)	1,517,827
* per KWH	(0.0074)	(0.0024)	(0.0064)	(0.0043)	0.0011	0.0020	(0.0021)	0.0090	0.0076	0.0191	0.0468	0.0088	0.0074	0.0030	0.0077	0.0064	0.0051	0.0025	(0.0094)	0.0055
UNAUDITED (Revised Budget Version) †	(666,207)	(654,593)	283,673	1,733,111	1,495,030	(867,589)	2,730,675	3,153,149	(4,506,676)	6,468,370	4,450,551	3,280,645	1,254,253	2,213,516	2,692,022	1,095,996	1,016,617	(1,931,436)	(1,931,436)	1,877,143
* Includes all Other Revenue, Non-Power Labor & Benefits, Operating Expenses, and Capital Expenditures, etc.																				
Cash & Investments	902,118	1,870,405	853,904	157,307	1,485,042	1,601,512	1,697,275	2,904,530	5,276,379	19,240,973	18,670,149	22,011,735	26,347,258	27,799,759	27,799,759	27,203,834	25,191,310	26,047,203	26,645,552	26,838,245
Loan from Bountiful City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cash & Investments at June 30	902,118	1,870,405	853,904	157,307	1,485,042	1,601,512	1,697,275	2,904,530	5,276,379	19,240,973	18,670,149	22,011,735	26,347,258	27,799,759	27,799,759	27,203,834	25,191,310	26,047,203	26,645,552	26,838,245
Auditors	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K	J&K
EMS RATE INCREASES:	Jul 2001	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jul 2007	Jul 2008*	Jul 2009	Jul 2010	Jul 2011	Jul 2012	Jul 2013	Jul 2014	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jul 2017	Jul 2018	Jul 2019	Jul 2020	Jul 2021	Jul 2022	Jul 2023
EMS Rate increases:	1.13	1.10	1.06	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
*Note: FY 2009 10.00% rate increase included 8.00% for all customers, increase in Monthly Customer Charge for Residential customers, and a restructuring of Commercial rates.																				

Notes:

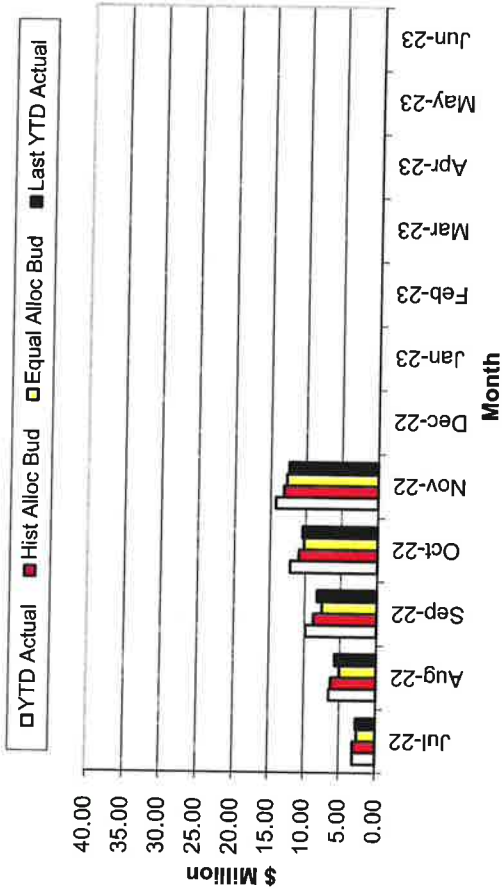
- On 19 June 2001, the \$8.7 million note payable to capital improvement fund (combined San Juan and 5 MW turbine debts) was written off, increasing nonoperating transfer revenues by that amount, total operating expenses was increased by \$3.7 million for power costs; and total capital expenditures was increased \$3.0 million for the turbine.
- On 01 July 2006, Bountiful Power received a \$3,000,000 "interim financing" loan from Bountiful City to begin work on the 138 substation upgrade, the SE and SW substations, transmission and distribution phase VI, beginning work on power plant new generation, and AMR saturation of third cycle. This loan was amortized monthly over 10 years at a 4.56% fixed interest rate, annual principal and interest was \$373,098.
- BCLP's power plant project was budgeted at approximately \$25 million, with \$15 million to be funded by the 2010 Bond and the remainder of up to \$10 million to be funded by a transfer from Bountiful City's capital improvement fund. As of December 31, 2011, all \$15,011,420 of the 2010 Bond had been spent. On 01 January 2012, Bountiful City transferred \$10,000,000 to BCLP; this amount was shown in the operating cash and contribution from capital improvement fund account.

**BOUNTIFUL POWER
FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**

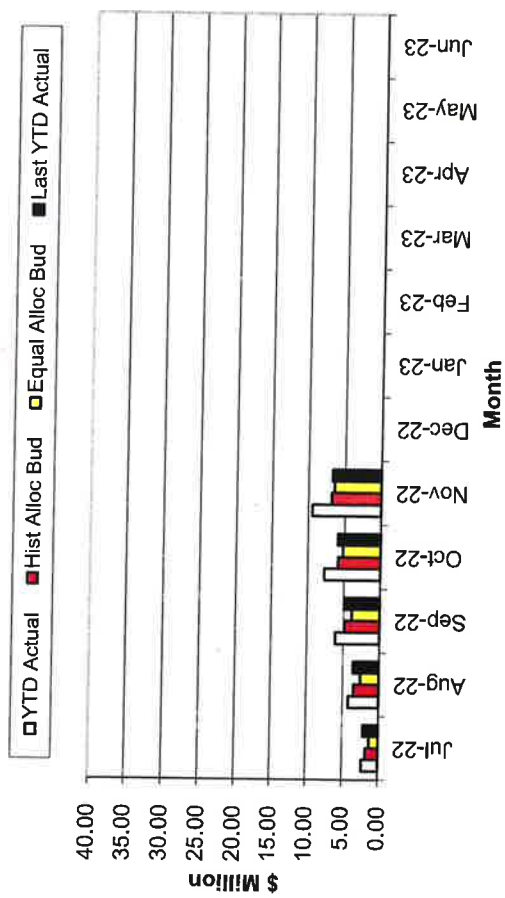
ELECTRIC METERED SALES



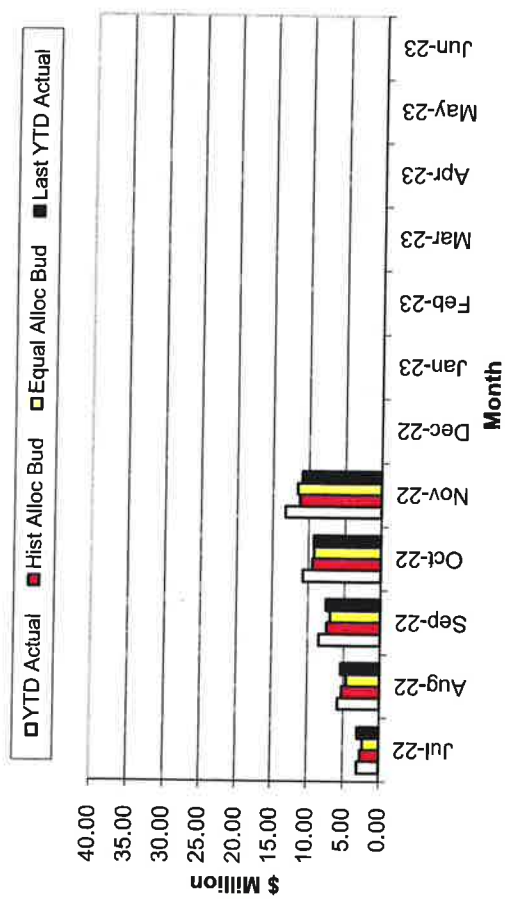
TOTAL REVENUES



POWER GENERATION & RESOURCES

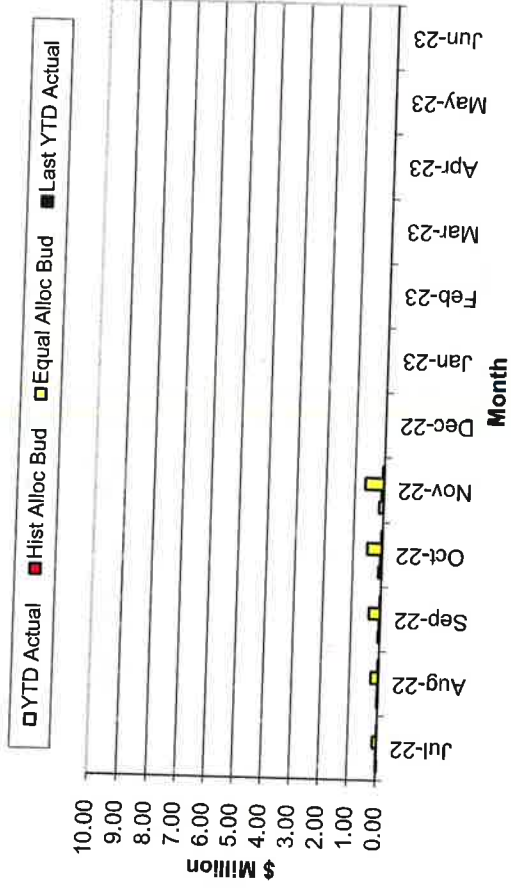


TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES

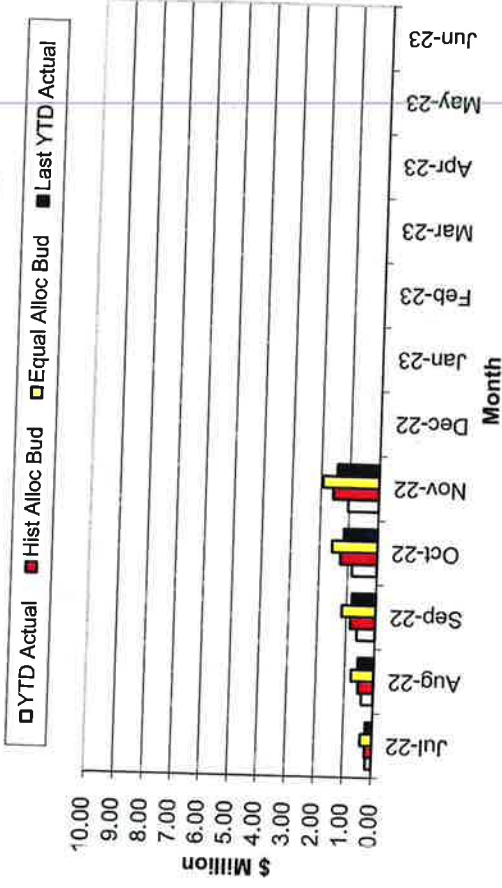


**BOUNTIFUL POWER
FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**

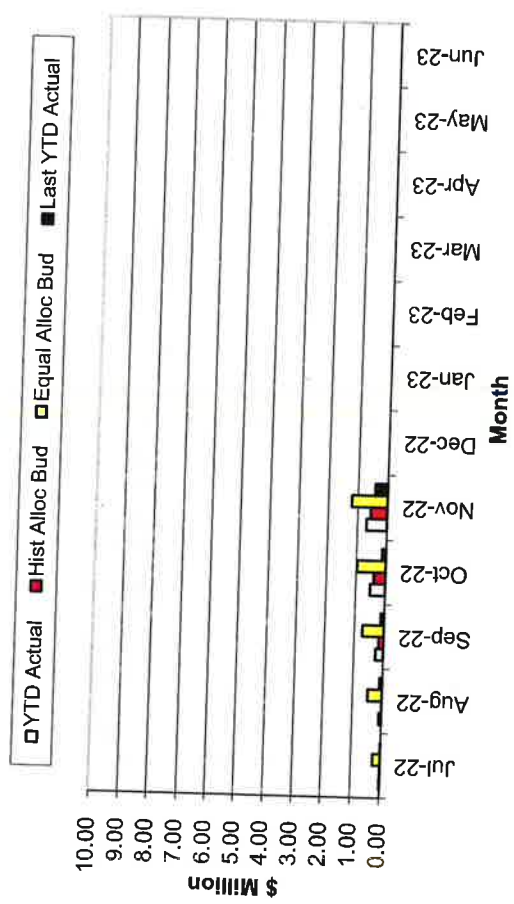
NONOPERATING REVENUES



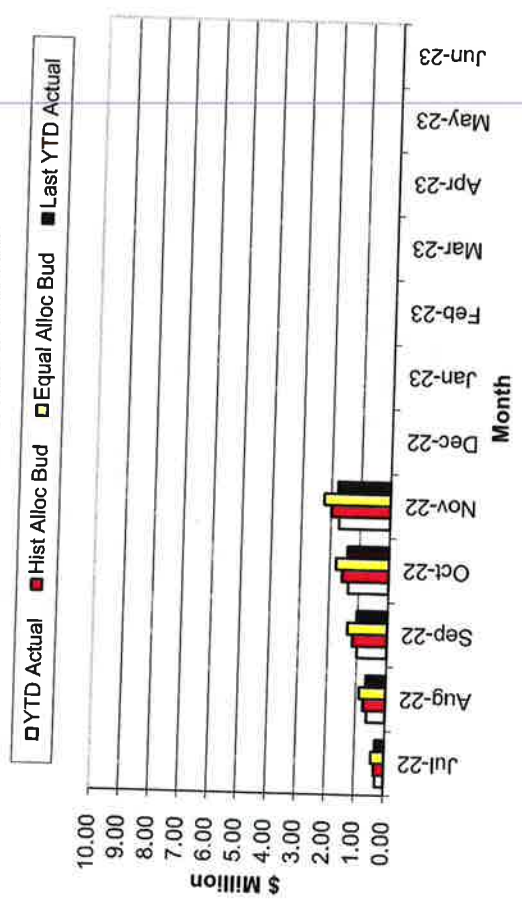
TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES



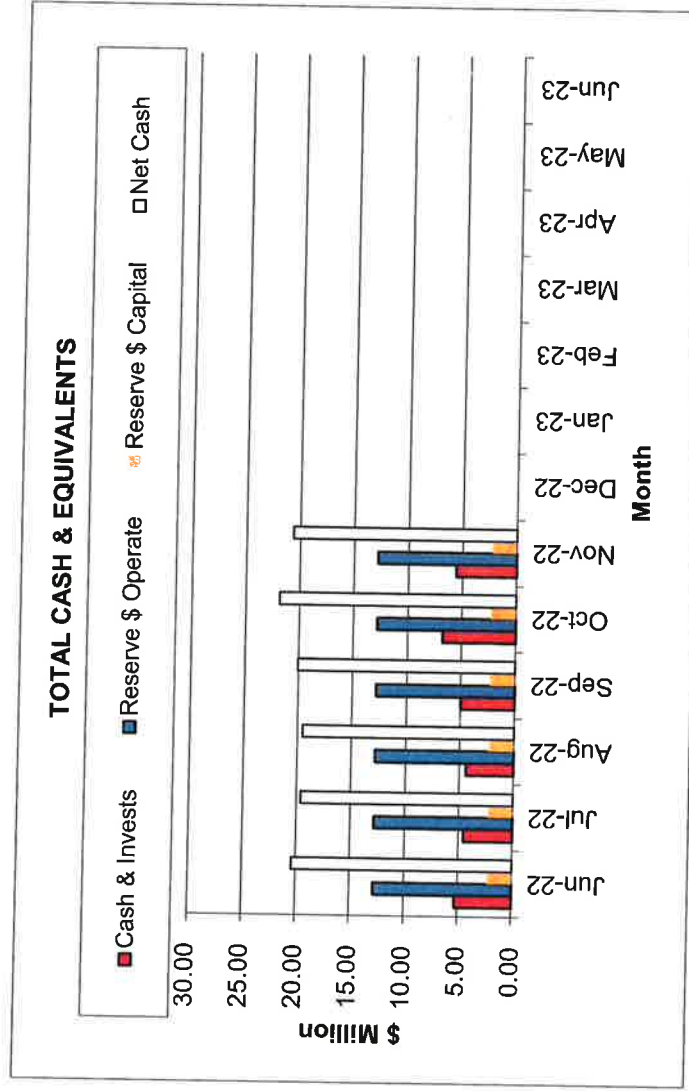
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES



TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE



BOUNTIFUL POWER FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023



BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

Memorandum

January 24, 2023

To: Power Commission
From: Allen Ray Johnson, Director
Re: 2023 PC Schedule

I have prepared a schedule for the 2023 calendar year Power Commission meetings. This schedule has been prepared using the typical fourth Tuesday for our normal meetings. I have taken in account known budget meeting schedules, July, December, June APPA meetings, Thanksgiving, IPA, and the UAMPS annual meetings.

January 24, 2023 Tuesday - 8:00 a.m.

February 21, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

March 28, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

April 11, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m. Joint PC & CC - Budget

May 23, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

APPA National Conference June 17-21 Seattle WA.

June 27, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

July 2023 No PC Meeting Scheduled

UAMPS Annual Meeting Aug 13-16, 2023 Jackson WY.

August 22, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

September 26, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

October 24, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

November 21, 2023 Tuesday – 8:00 a.m.

December 5, 2023 IPA Annual Meeting

December 19, 2023 UAMPS Annual Meeting

December 2023 No PC meeting scheduled

RESOURCE UPDATE

We are planning on having a resource update discussion and presentation during the meeting Tuesday morning.

A. OCTOBER & NOVEMBER 2022 RESOURCE REPORTS:

Our hourly system peak for the month of October was 39,719 kW and we purchased 21,708,562 kwh's for an average cost of 68.8 mills.

Our hourly system peak for the month of November was 44,208 kW and we purchased 22,500,967 kwh's for an average cost of 77.0 mills.

We are \$1,331,548 overbudget for our unaudited power costs for the fiscal year.

We will be glad to answer any questions concerning power resources during the Power Commission Meeting.

B. NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2022 LOST TIME RELATED INJURIES / SAFETY REPORTS:

There were no lost time accidents in the month of November. This month's Safety Meeting we reviewed some past accidents and how they could have been prevented, and how our current PPE helped in each case or would have helped.

There were no lost time accidents in the month of December. We reviewed our Uniform & Safety Wear Policy and how it has benefited us to change to the FR clothes we wear now compared to what we had before.

C. NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 2022 PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT:

There were no presentations given in the months of November and December 2022.

D. OCTOBER & DECEMBER 2022 OUTAGE REPORTS:

See enclosed October and November 2022 outage reports.

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER 2022

KILOWATT PEAK FOR THE MONTH:

39,719

KWH PURCHASED OR GENERATED FOR THE MONTH:

21,708,562

TOTAL COST OF RESOURCES:

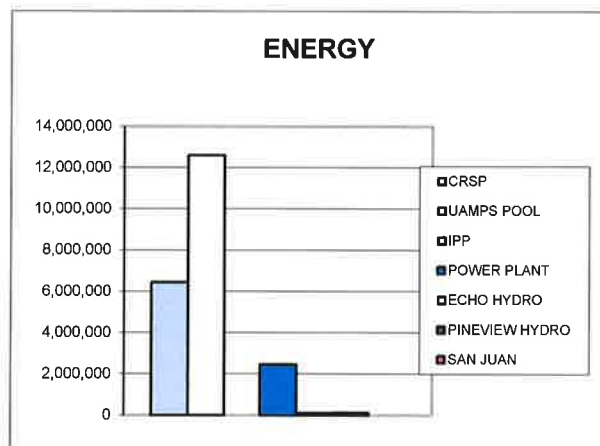
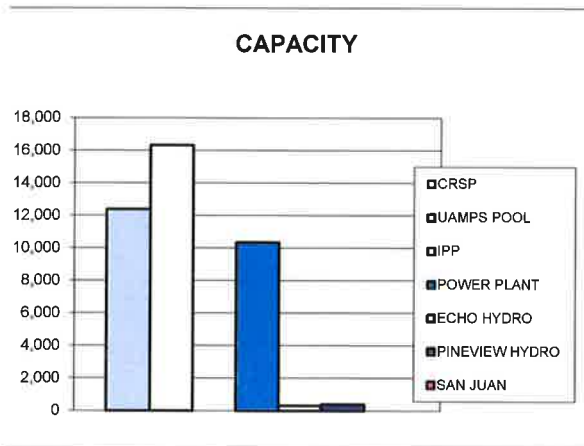
\$1,492,516.83

	KW (CAPACITY)	KWH (ENERGY)	RESOURCE COST	COST/KWH
C.R.S.P	12,364	6,427,368	\$301,574.37	0.0469
UAMPS POOL	16,308	12,600,898	\$727,182.35	0.0577
IPP	0	0	\$25,033.78	0.0000
POWER PLANT	10,344	2,462,685	\$337,027.26	0.1369
ECHO HYDRO	313	95,600	\$36,201.00	0.3787
PINE VIEW HYDRO	390	122,011	\$25,782.25	0.2113
SAN JUAN	0	0	\$39,715.82	0.0000

TOTALS	39,719	21,708,562	\$1,492,516.83	0.0688
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UNACCOUNTED KWH last 12 months

12,311,361 or 4.2%



h:\Oct 22 power bill summary.xls

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR November 2022

KILOWATT PEAK FOR THE MONTH:

44,208

KWH PURCHASED OR GENERATED FOR THE MONTH:

22,500,987

TOTAL COST OF RESOURCES:

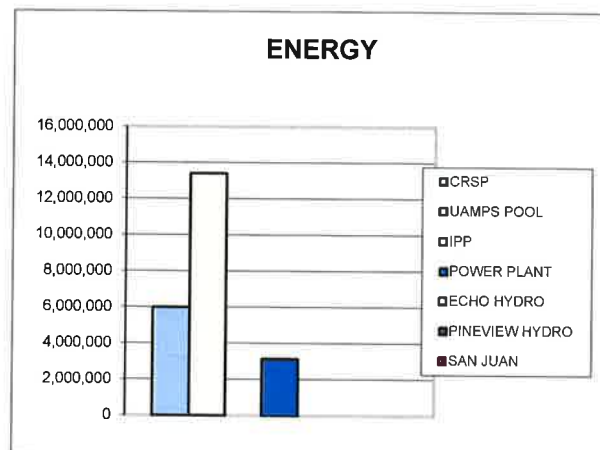
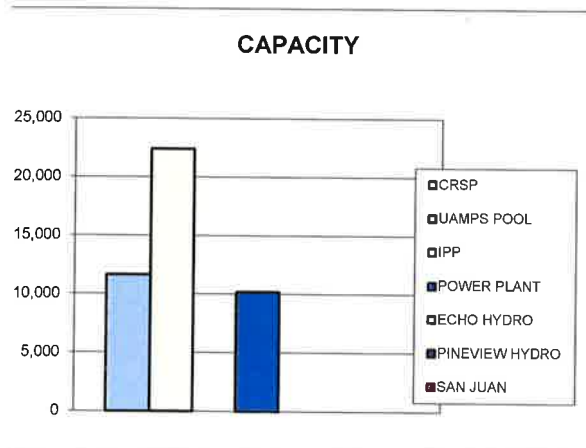
\$1,732,694.20

	KW (CAPACITY)	KWH (ENERGY)	RESOURCE COST	COST/KWH
C.R.S.P	11,642	5,977,336	\$296,016.06	0.0495
UAMPS POOL	22,380	13,398,823	\$802,069.11	0.0599
IPP	0	0	-\$20,888.78	0.0000
POWER PLANT	10,186	3,124,828	\$476,919.77	0.1526
ECHO HYDRO	0	0	\$102,487.00	0.0000
PINE VIEW HYDRO	0	0	\$1,933.00	0.0000
SAN JUAN	0	0	\$74,158.04	0.0000

TOTALS	44,208	22,500,987	\$1,732,694.20	0.0770
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UNACCOUNTED KWH last 12 months

12,311,361 or 4.2%



h:\Nov 22 power bill summary.xls

2022 - 2023- Estimated Power Costs and Metered Sales vs Actual Power Cost and Metered Sales

	Power Costs			Metered Sales & Air Products		
	Power Budget	Actual 22 - 23	Variance	Sales Budget	Actual 22 - 23	Variance
July	2,365,061	2,024,120	340,941	3,043,505	3,017,335	(26,170)
August	1,722,118	1,699,597	22,521	3,032,173	3,315,166	282,993
September	1,311,899	1,867,631	(555,732)	2,512,117	3,017,507	505,390
October	991,565	1,492,517	(500,952)	2,063,071	2,174,039	110,968
November	1,094,368	1,732,694	(638,326)	1,976,172	2,073,480	97,308
December	1,185,804			2,326,972		
January	1,258,474			2,343,364		
February	1,012,419			2,170,966		
March	1,010,503			1,996,137		
April	846,740			1,927,967		
May	885,880			1,960,156		
June	1,230,915			2,646,713		
Totals	14,915,746	8,816,559	(1,331,548)	27,999,313	13,597,527	970,489

Data Updated to the month of **OCTOBER 2022**

/Fiscal Year 2022-2023/sys11-12

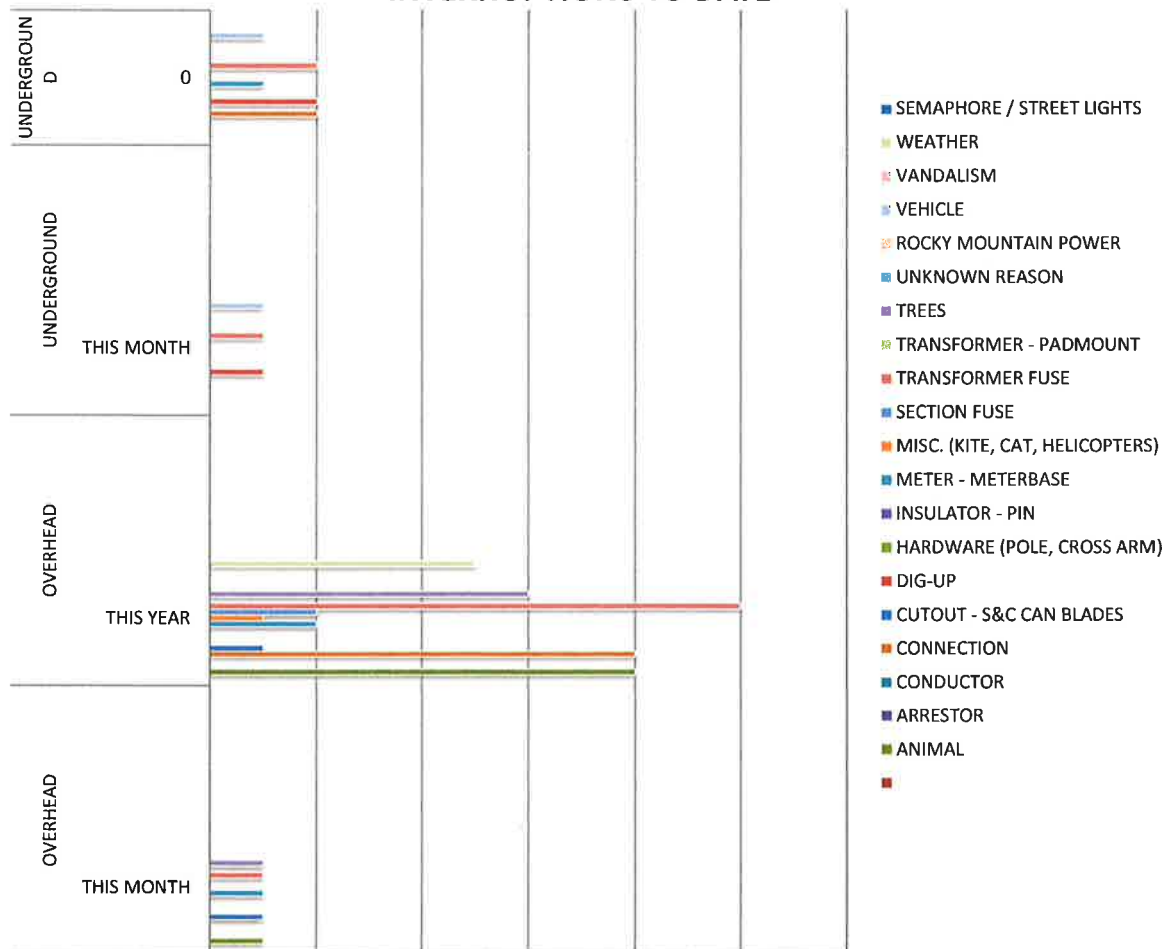
12/01/22

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Revenue lost this month **\$54.10**Revenue lost to date **\$303.35**System reliability for this month **0.9999982**System reliability to date **0.9999995**

TOTAL FOR THE MONTH	8
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	51

	OVERHEAD THIS MONTH	OVERHEAD THIS YEAR	UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH	UNDERGROUND 0
ANIMAL	1	8		0
ARRESTOR		0		0
CONDUCTOR		0		0
CONNECTION		8		2
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES	1	1		0
DIG-UP		0	1	2
HARDWARE (POLE, CROSS ARM)		0		0
INSULATOR - PIN		0		0
METER - METERBASE	1	2		1
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)		1		0
SECTION FUSE		2		0
TRANSFORMER FUSE	1	10	1	2
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT		0		0
TREES	1	6		0
UNKNOWN REASON		0		0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER		0		0
VEHICLE		0	1	1
VANDALISM		0		0
WEATHER		5		0
SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS		0		0
SUB TOTAL	5	43	3	8

INTERRUPTIONS TO DATE

MONTH	DAYS IN MONTH	HRS IN MONTH	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN SYSTEM	SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY REVENUE LOST
JAN.	31	744	17232	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
FEB.	28	696	17243	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
MAR.	31	744	17277	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
APR.	30	720	17283	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
MAY.	31	744	17279	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
JUN.	30	720	17287	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
JUL.	31	744	17295	27.11	0.9999979	\$92.15
AUG.	31	744	17291	21.70	0.9999983	\$99.30
SEPT.	30	720	17264	5.92	0.9999995	\$57.80
OCT.	31	744	17273	22.59	0.9999982	\$54.10
NOV.	30	720	17256	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
DEC.	31	744	17240	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00

ANNUAL RELIABILITY	8784	17295	77.32	0.9999995	\$303.35
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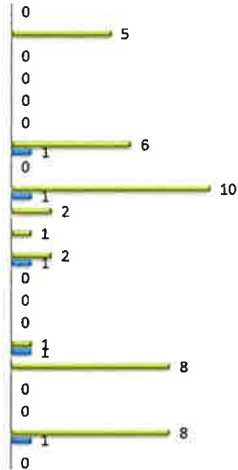
BE SURE AND CHANGE THE CELLS IN THE REPORT FOR HRS. IN MONTH, SYS. REL. FACTOR & LOST \$!

SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
OCT. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS TO
DATE

OVERHEAD THIS YEAR
OVERHEAD THIS MONTH

SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS
WEATHER
VEHICLE
TREES
TRANSFORMER
TRANSFORMER FUSE
SECTION FUSE
METER - METERBASE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES
CONNECTION
CONDUCTOR
ANIMAL

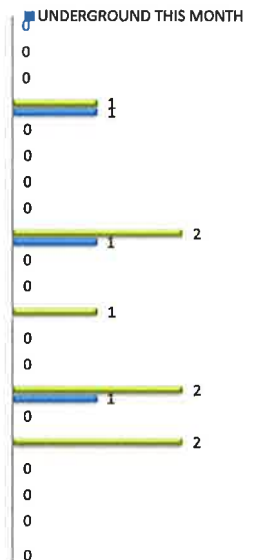


SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
OCT. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS
TO DATE

UNDERGROUND 0
UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH

VANDALISM
VEHICLE
UNKNOWN REASON
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT
TRANSFORMER FUSE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
METER - METERBASE
DIG-UP
CONDUCTOR



Bountiful Power Outage Report

10/1/2022 - 10/31/2022

Date	Feeder	Address	Problem	Solution	# Cust	Time Of	Time On	Duration	\$ Lost
10/8/2022	371	100 NORTH 1300 EAST	LAWN MOWER HIT BASEBALL FIELD METER	REPAIR METER BASE	0	11:24 AM	12:16 PM	0:52	0
10/9/2022	474	647 EAST 3550 SOUTH	BREAKER 474 OPERATED AND BLEW S&C CAN FUSE AT 3517 S BITT BLVD	FIND AND REPLACE TWO BAD TX'S AND REPLACE THE S&C CAN FUSE.	120	10:31 AM	3:25 PM	4:54	32.63
10/10/2022	673	850 SOUTH 450 WEST	BAD CUT OUT	REPLACE CUTOUPS/FUSES	15	7:50 AM	10:22 AM	2:32	0.14
10/15/2022	471	2600 SOUTH 550 EAST	WATER DEPT. HIT UNDERGROUND 3-PHASE LINE; MULTIPLE HOME OUTAGE	REPAIR DAMAGED LINE	42	8:59 PM	4:54 AM	7:55	18.46
10/16/2022	572	1895 SOUTH 200 WEST	SQUIRREL ON TRANSFORMER/BLOWN FUSE	REFUSE TRANSFORMER	9	11:50 AM	12:56 PM	1:06	0.55
10/16/2022	372	286 SOUTH 1000 EAST	MULTIPLE HOMES NO POWER; TREE BRANCHES IN SECONDARY AND BLOWN TRANSFORMER FUSE	CLEAR BRANCHES AND RE-FUSE TRANSFORMER	12	3:59 AM	5:54 AM	1:55	1.28
10/22/2022	472	1057 DEBORAH DR	CUSTOMER OUTAGE/TRANSFORMER/RAC OON	REPLACE TRANSFORMER FUSE	7	6:42 AM	7:42 AM	1:00	0.39
10/29/2022	574	1122 SOUTH MILLBROOK WAY	VEHICLE HIT PAD MOUNT TRANSFORMER	REPLACE DAMAGED TRANSFORMER	5	8:06 AM	10:27 AM	2:21	0.65

Record Count: 8

Data Updated to the month of **NOVEMBER 2022**

/Fiscal Year 2022-2023/sys11-12

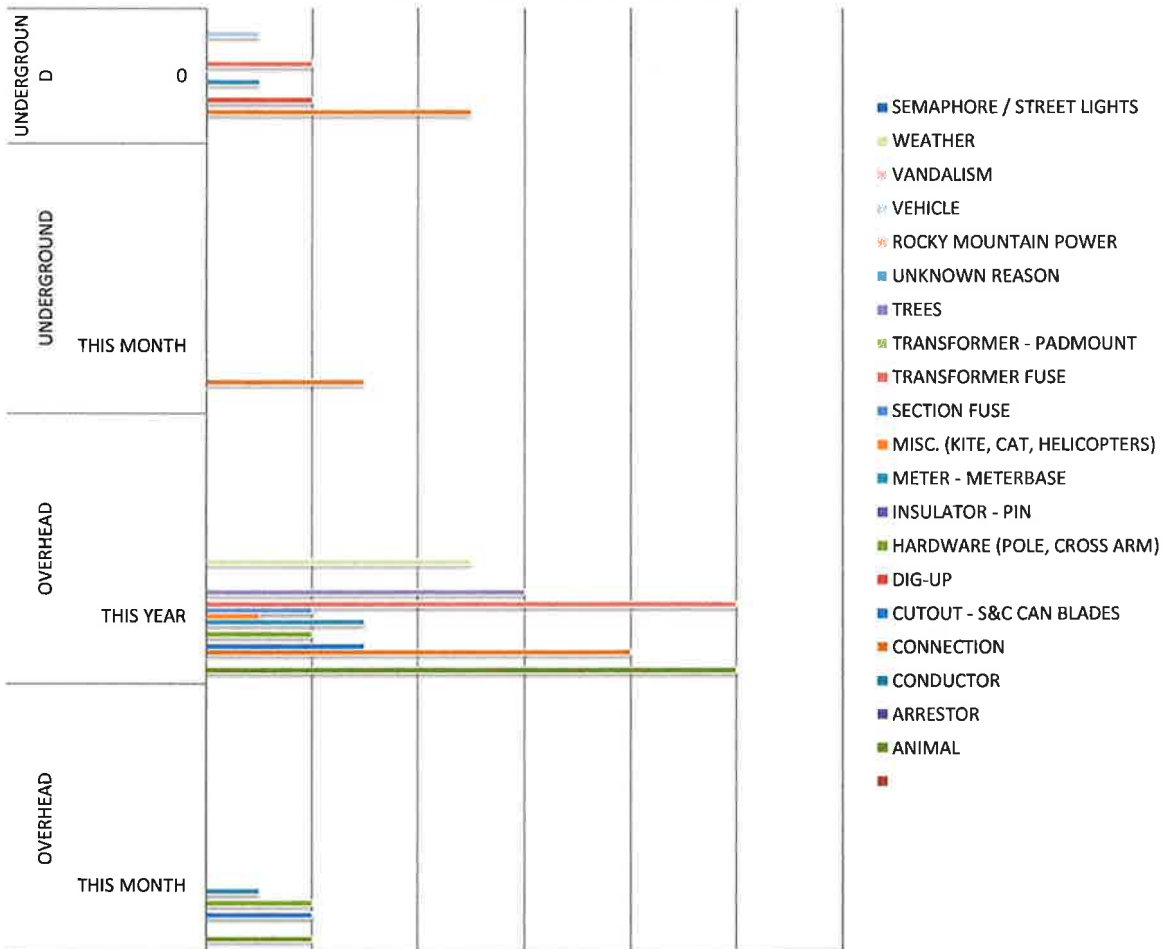
12/28/22

20:25:20

Revenue lost this month **\$28.32**Revenue lost to date **\$331.67**System reliability for this month **0.9999988**System reliability to date **0.9999994**

TOTAL FOR THE MONTH	10
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	61

	OVERHEAD THIS MONTH	OVERHEAD THIS YEAR	UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH	UNDERGROUND 0
ANIMAL	2	10		0
ARRESTOR		0		0
CONDUCTOR		0		0
CONNECTION		8	3	5
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES	2	3		0
DIG-UP		0		2
HARDWARE (POLE, CROSS ARM)	2	2		0
INSULATOR - PIN		0		0
METER - METERBASE	1	3		1
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)		1		0
SECTION FUSE		2		0
TRANSFORMER FUSE		10		2
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT		0		0
TREES		6		0
UNKNOWN REASON		0		0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER		0		0
VEHICLE		0		1
VANDALISM		0		0
WEATHER		5		0
SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS		0		0
SUB TOTAL	7	50	3	11

INTERRUPTIONS TO DATE

MONTH	DAYS IN MONTH	HRS IN MONTH	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN SYSTEM	SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY REVENUE LOST
JAN.	31	744	17232	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
FEB.	28	696	17243	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
MAR.	31	744	17277	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
APR.	30	720	17283	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
MAY.	31	744	17279	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
JUN.	30	720	17287	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
JUL.	31	744	17295	27.11	0.9999979	\$92.15
AUG.	31	744	17291	21.70	0.9999983	\$99.30
SEPT.	30	720	17264	5.92	0.9999995	\$57.80
OCT.	31	744	17273	22.59	0.9999982	\$54.10
NOV.	30	720	17256	14.30	0.9999988	\$28.32
DEC.	31	744	17240	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00

ANNUAL RELIABILITY	8784	17295	91.62	0.9999994	\$331.67
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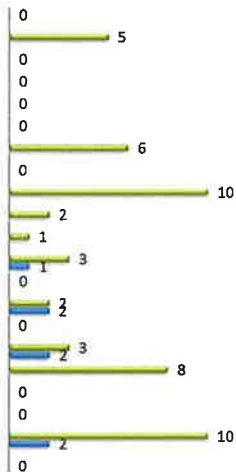
BE SURE AND CHANGE THE CELLS IN THE REPORT FOR HRS. IN MONTH, SYS. REL. FACTOR & LOST \$!

SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
NOV. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS TO DATE

OVERHEAD THIS YEAR
OVERHEAD THIS MONTH

SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS
WEATHER
VEHICLE
TREES
TRANSFORMER
TRANSFORMER FUSE
SECTION FUSE
METER - METERBASE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES
CONNECTION
CONDUCTOR
ANIMAL

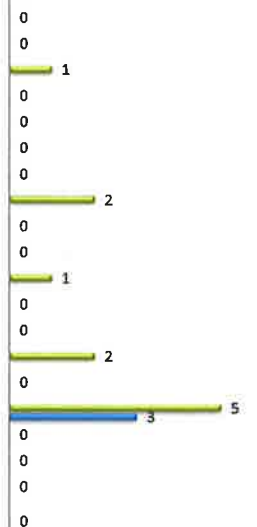


SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
NOV. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS TO DATE

UNDERGROUND 0
UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH

VANDALISM
VEHICLE
UNKNOWN REASON
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT
TRANSFORMER FUSE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
METER - METERBASE
DIG-UP
CONDUCTOR



Bountiful Power Outage Report

11/1/2022 - 11/30/2022

Date	Feeder	Address	Problem	Solution	# Cust	Time Of	Time On	Duration	\$ Lost
11/2/2022	672	183 SOUTH 300 W	FLICKERING LIGHTS	PULL AND RECONNECT METER	1	4:01 PM	5:09 PM	1:08	0.06
11/3/2022	272	23 WEST 700 N	BAD CUTOUT	REPLACE CUTOUT/ SECTION FUSE	12	9:37 AM	10:58 AM	1:21	0.9
11/5/2022	471	672 EAST 1950 SOUTH	BAD CUTOUT	REPLACE CUTOUT	12	11:25 AM	1:49 PM	2:24	1.6
11/8/2022	272	558 EAST 1350 NORTH	POLE FIRE/BURNED UP CROSSARM	REPAIR BURNED/DAMAGED COMPONENTS AND RESTORE POWER	15	6:25 PM	9:20 PM	2:55	2.43
11/9/2022	571	20 WEST 1600 SOUTH	POLE FIRE	REPAIR POLE	200	6:40 AM	8:45 AM	2:05	23.09
11/12/2022	474	4262 SCENIC CIRCLE	FLICKERING LIGHTS/LOOSE BARS AND LUGS	TIGHTEN BARS AND LUGS	6				
11/17/2022	575	2058 SOUTH PENMAN LANE	BLOWN FUSE	REPLACE FUSE	11	12:40 PM	1:49 PM	1:09	0.06
11/21/2022	474	3128 SUNSET HOLLOW DRIVE	FLICKERING LIGHTS	TIGHTEN CONNECTIONS	1				
11/24/2022	474	2787 SOUTH OAKWOOD DR	HALF POWER	SET UP TEMPORARY POWER	1	11:53 AM	1:00 PM	1:07	0.06
11/25/2022	575	403 WEST 2700 S	BLOWN TX FUSE	REPLACE FUSE	2	9:16 AM	11:25 AM	2:09	0.12

Record Count: 10

Salt Lake Tribune 1/18/2023

Can carbon-capture tech extend the life of coal plants? Not so far.

Story by Tim Fitzpatrick • 1h ago

This story is part of The Salt Lake Tribune's ongoing commitment to identify solutions to Utah's biggest challenges through the work of the Innovation Lab.

The Intermountain Power Authority, which owns and operates the IPP coal-fired power plant near Delta, turned down an offer in November from a New Mexico company to buy the plant and modify it to capture and store the carbon dioxide released when the coal is burned.

Enchant Energy, a Farmington, N.M., company headed by former Rocky Mountain Power CEO Cindy Crane, has been seeking opportunities for incorporating its carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technology.

But the company has faced questions over the technology's ability to affordably remove and store carbon dioxide, the greenhouse gas most responsible for climate change. Carbon capture needs much more water than what is needed just to produce power from coal.

"Cost is the issue," said Milind Deo, a University of Utah chemical engineering professor and director of the U.'s [Energy and Geoscience Institute](#), who believes large-scale carbon capture should be part of the climate-change solution.



(Dan Hixson | John and Marcia Price College of Engineering) Milind Deo, director the University of Utah's Energy and Geoscience Institute, says carbon capture should play a role in fighting climate change, but the cost is a limiting factor. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

Rejection in two states

In November, the Intermountain Power Authority board of directors rejected Enchant's bid to buy the coal plant, which IPA plans to shut down in 2025 and replace with a cleaner natural gas- and hydrogen-fueled plant.

Enchant wanted to operate the coal plant to power data centers at the plant's site. Enchant also wanted representation on IPA's board as part of the proposal.

But the resolution rejecting the proposal said it is "inconsistent with IPA's purposes and not beneficial to the interests of IPA, the members or IPP, and is sufficient reason to reject the unsolicited CCS proposal."

IPP, which has been operating since the early 1980s, sells the majority of its power to Los Angeles, with a small amount going to several municipalities in Utah. The seven-member board of directors, all of them Utahns, unanimously rejected the Enchant proposal.

Enchant also last month ended its effort to buy the San Juan Generation Station, a coal-fired power plant in the Four Corners area that was shut down this year. Enchant wanted to install its carbon-capture technology and keep burning coal at the plant.



This Nov. 9, 2009, file photo shows the coal-fired San Juan Generating Station near Farmington, N.M. Owners of the plant shut it down last year rather than accept Enchant Energy's proposal to install carbon-capture technology and keep operating. (AP Photo/Susan Montoya Bryan, File) © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

One of the San Juan facility's owners, the City of Farmington, N.M., supported Enchant's plans as a path to keeping the plant open and employing Farmington residents.

But the plant's other owners opposed the plan, and, after a legal fight, they are moving ahead with dismantling the plant. Enchant [announced Dec. 21 that it was ending its San Juan effort.](#)

"We are very saddened by the need to terminate the project that would have brought so many benefits to the City of Farmington, energy workers in the region and customers who would have benefited from the reliable low carbon electricity," Crane said in a statement.

Enchant declined to answer questions from The Tribune.

Proven but costly technology

Enchant's approach uses [chemicals called "amines" to absorb carbon dioxide](#) from the coal plants' exhaust. After the CO2 is captured, the process can be reversed to remove the CO2 and reuse the amines. The removed CO2 can then be stored underground or used in industrial processes. It is a mature technology that has been around since the 1950s.

One key component of Enchant's plan was relying on loans from the U.S. Department of Energy, which offers financial incentives for carbon capture as part of an array of clean energy incentives. They would also rely on the Section 45Q tax incentive, which was recently increased and extended by last year's federal Inflation Reduction Act. It provides an \$85 tax credit per ton of carbon dioxide permanently stored.

The federal incentives have brought skepticism from clean-energy proponents who fear it subsidizes an outdated solution. "Using carbon capture as a green light to extend the life of fossil fuels power plants is a significant financial and technical risk: history confirms this," according to [a report from the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis.](#)

The Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems, which represents municipal power systems across Utah, was a San Juan Generating Station owner and had signed on to the Enchant Energy plan before it got caught up in litigation. UAMPS spokesperson LaVarr Webb said the group is still interested in carbon capture. "UAMPS is monitoring the technology and any opportunities out there, but is not currently pursuing a project." In addition to dollars, carbon capture also requires another precious resource in the west: water.

In November, Utah legislators received a report from Milind's team about the water demands for various power-generation technologies. Adding carbon capture to coal plants would require nearly 1,000 gallons of water per megawatt-hour, [nearly doubling the amount](#) required for a coal plant without carbon capture and far more than is needed for other generation sources. "It is true that more water will be needed when capture is included in fossil-fuel power plants – but I don't believe this will be the limiting factor," said Milind.

Wyoming makes it mandatory

In Wyoming, by far the largest coal-producing state in the country, the state Legislature passed a law to require utilities to install carbon-capture technology to keep the coal plants operating.

As required by the state, Rocky Mountain Power next month [will start charging its Wyoming customers an extra fee](#) to fund the research and analysis of adding carbon capture.

In [its initial application to the Wyoming Public Service Commission](#) to comply with the law, Rocky Mountain estimated that it would cost \$410 million to retrofit two of four units at the Jim Bridger coal plant east of Rock Springs and to pay a third party to take and store the carbon dioxide.

Opponents of the carbon-capture requirement point out that [Wyoming ratepayers will have to pay the full costs of carbon capture](#), even if some of the plants' power is used out of state. For instance, Utah draws from the Bridger plant, but Rocky Mountain can't assess any costs of carbon capture to its Utah customers because Utah hasn't mandated it as Wyoming has. Large industrial power customers in Wyoming are concerned that more expensive electricity rates will counteract the economic benefits of keeping coal power.

Rocky Mountain spokesperson Dave Eskelsen said the company has issued a request for proposals to construct carbon-capture facilities in Wyoming as the law requires. He also said the company looks at carbon capture when it updates its 20-year Integrated Resource Plans every two years, but it currently has no plans to add it at other plants, including the Hunter and Huntington plants in Emery County.

"It has not been selected to be part of the preferred portfolio largely because of the higher cost to customers," he said.

The Texas Two Step

Those who question carbon capture's viability for coal generation have an Exhibit A for why it should not be tried: Petra Nova. In 2017, the WA Parish Generating Station in Thompsons, Texas, began operating Petra Nova, a project to remove carbon dioxide from the plant's emissions and use it to inject in oil wells to increase production. "Everything is bigger in Texas, so it is fitting that the largest post-combustion, carbon-capture facility in the world is right here in the Lone Star State," [said Texas Gov. Greg Abbott](#) during a 2017 tour of the plant.



Texas Gov. Greg Abbott speaks at the valve turning ceremony for the Petra Nova carbon capture and enhanced oil recovery system on Thursday, April 13, 2017, in Fort Bend County, southwest of Houston. Petra Nova only operated for three years before it was shut down over cost concerns. (Paul Ladd/AP Images for Reliant)© Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

But only three years later, Petra Nova was shut down, with [the owner citing the high cost of operation](#). Now, the coal plant is back to releasing all of its carbon dioxide, and the plant's owner has no plans to restart carbon capture.

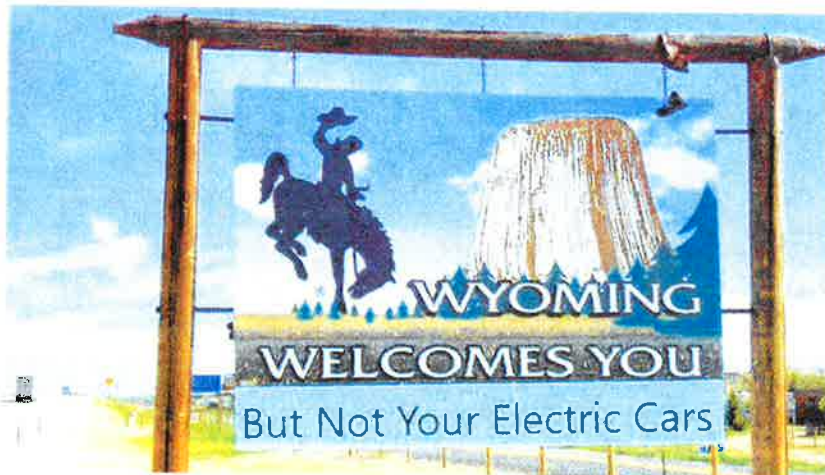
Tim Fitzpatrick is The Salt Lake Tribune's renewable energy reporter, a position funded by a grant from Rocky Mountain Power. The Tribune retains all control over editorial decisions independent of Rocky Mountain Power.

EVs

Inside EVs

Wyoming Moves To Ban Sales Of New Electric Vehicles By 2035

Story by Tom Moloughney • Sunday



Wyoming moves to ban electric cars© InsideEVs

The bizarre resolution is most likely nothing more than a cry for help.

Change is hard. Humans are creatures of habit and it's in our nature to avoid change. Transitioning our personal transportation fleet from vehicles that burn fossil fuels to plug in electric vehicles is going to be a massive undertaking.

And as with all new disruptive technologies, there will be winners and losers as the old tech is shuttered while the new technology proliferates. The oil and gas industry already knows that electric vehicles are poised to replace the internal

combustion engine vehicles that it caters to, and the demand for its products will radically decrease in the coming years.

But that doesn't mean they aren't going down without a fight.



Ford F-150 Lightning at Electrify America fast charging station© InsideEVs

Wyoming, for instance, just introduced legislation with the hopes of phasing out the sale of electric vehicles in the state by 2035. The legislation sponsor, Sen. Jim Anderson, R-Casper, told Cowboy State Daily the reason he introduced the resolution was "to push back against bans on new sales of cars with internal combustion engines in states like California and New York."

"WHEREAS, the United States has consistently invested in the oil and gas industry to sustain gas-powered vehicles, and that investment has resulted in the continued employment of thousands of people in the oil and gas industry in Wyoming and throughout the country..." - Phasing Out New Electric Vehicle Sales By 2035

The resolution titled [“Phasing Out New Electric Vehicle Sales By 2035”](#) was introduced this past Friday, and already has strong support from members of the Wyoming House of Representatives and Senate.

However, as with everything, the devil is always in the details. Once you read through the resolution and get to sections one and two at the bottom, you can see this is more of a symbolic gesture than an outright ban. See below:

- Section 1. That the legislature encourages and expresses as a goal that the sale of new electric vehicles in the state of Wyoming be phased out by 2035.
- Section 2. That the legislature encourages Wyoming's industries and citizens to limit the sale and purchase of new electric vehicles in Wyoming with a goal of phasing out the sale of new electric vehicles in Wyoming by 2035.

The resolution is basically encouraging Wyoming residents and businesses to not buy or sell electric vehicles with the goal of eliminating them completely by 2035. But why? Why does Wyoming care if people switch to electric vehicles?



Dramatic sky over two oil pumpjacks in rural Alberta Canada© InsideEVs

Wyoming cares because it is an oil & gas state. Even though Wyoming is the least populated state in the nation with only a little more than half a million residents (0.17% of the US population), it is the [eight-largest oil producer in the US](#).

The resolution literally spells out how the oil and gas industry employs thousands of Wyoming residents and that the transition to electric vehicles threatens their continued

employment. Reading through the document, one can feel the anxiety that the sponsors have about the electric future.

It also predicts an impending disaster because: "...the critical minerals used in electric batteries are not easily recyclable or disposable, meaning that municipal landfills in Wyoming and elsewhere will be required to develop practices to dispose of these minerals in a safe and responsible manner."



Transport of a battery system for recycling© Provided by Inside EVs

Volkswagen battery being transported for recycling

It is true that eventually, EV batteries will need to be replaced and disposed of once they are at the end of life, but the minerals used in EV batteries are valuable and won't end up in landfill, they will be recycled. As much as 90% of today's EV batteries are made to be recycled, and there are [companies being established across the globe](#) to handle that task.

This resolution may be more tongue-in-cheek than a serious piece of legislation, but it brings light to a serious issue for Wyoming. Electric vehicles are coming. It really doesn't matter whether or not states ban internal combustion vehicles because, in 10 to 15 years' time, very few people will want to buy one - and that includes most Wyoming residents.

Instead of trying to fight the inevitable, Wyoming needs to begin to plan for an economic future that relies more heavily on other industries. They know they have to, and perhaps

this stunt was really designed to get the attention of those in the federal government that can help with that.

Source: Cowboy State Daily

The end: City says San Juan Generating Station retrofit project no longer feasible

Farmington cites arbitration loss as a 'catastrophic blow' to the carbon capture project with Enchant Energy



John R. Moses

Farmington Daily Times



FARMINGTON – The City of Farmington announced it has ended the plan it began years ago to acquire the San Juan Generating Station and run it with a partner.

The announcement Dec. 20 followed a loss during arbitration hearings Dec. 14 that the city called a “catastrophic blow” to the partnership between it and Enchant Energy.

Farmington Mayor Nate Duckett said a strategy employed by Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) and other plant owners to dismantle key parts of the facility during decommissioning work got the go-ahead from a panel of arbitrators – a panel the city had hoped would instead put a hold on equipment auctions.

“Given PNM’s and the other co-owners’ actions to quickly dismantle SJGS, and the panel’s recent decision to allow them to do so, we have arrived at a point where those

actions directly undermine the viability of successful implementation of the Carbon Capture Project,” Duckett said in the press release issued by the city Tuesday afternoon.

Lawsuit threatened against Farmington over financial impacts of SJGS takeover plans

“For a region already facing economic challenges, we have worked diligently to keep SJGS open with carbon capture,” Duckett wrote. “Unfortunately, profit and the (Energy Transition Act) have taken precedence over the livelihoods of real people and families. It is with a heavy heart that we withdraw from the arbitration efforts and Carbon Capture Project at SJGS.”



Duckett announced the decision hours after a morning closed-session conference with the City Council, the CEO of Enchant Energy and the city’s legal team.

PNM demanded the matter go to arbitration after the City of Farmington brought suit in state court in September to stop the auctions and try to get talks underway with other plant owners so Farmington could gain control of the power station and run it with Enchant Energy.

PNM and the other owners had moved the matter to federal court before it finally went into the arbitration process.

San Juan Mine sealed as Westmoreland lays off 60, moves to reclamation phase

On Dec. 14 a three-member arbitration panel rejected the city's second try to halt auctions of electrical components. The batch in an auction that closed Dec. 20 included transformers and motors, components that allowed power to flow from the generating station.

On Monday, PNM threatened legal action against the city if it continued to delay the decommissioning of the generating station and its legal actions cost the utility and other plant owners money.

Enchant says its here to stay

Enchant Energy and the city joined forces in 2019 in an effort to keep the San Juan Generating Station open after 2022.

"We're still part of the Farmington community, and will remain so," said Enchant Energy CEO Cindy Crane.



Crane said the work done toward reopening the power station, including a successful Front-End Engineering and Design ("FEED") Study that defined the scope of a project utilizing large-scale decarbonization at a facility like SJGS, was "very successful."

"It was a tough decision by the city," Crane said Tuesday evening. "Unfortunately, it's the outcome that occurred."

Crane said Enchant has other projects in the works but was not at liberty to discuss them due to non-disclosure agreements.

Arbitration panel set to review city's claims on San Juan Generating Station acquisition

Duckett said work will continue on the local front to strengthen the local economy.

"I deeply regret that the arbitrators' decision means we are not able to help our dislocated workers support their families and can only offer as consolation that we will continue our efforts to help mitigate these devastating impacts," Duckett said in the release. "We will continue to support efforts to diversify our economy through various regional efforts. We hope to see successful deployment of carbon capture by Enchant in the future."

PNM says sold parts were replaceable

The company Farmington blames for the deal's end had no comment Tuesday on Farmington's news release. But PNM, the firm that managed the generating station and is overseeing decommissioning, had argued in a filing made as part of the arbitration process that everything that was to be sold was replaceable.

The arbitrators ultimately agreed.

SJGS carbon capture feasibility study done, but critic thinks plant reopening unfeasible

PNM stated that "even in the unlikely event that Farmington could prevail on the merits of its dubious contract claim, the loss of any equipment sold in the December SJGS auctions would be compensable with money damages. Farmington and Enchant Energy LLC's ("Enchant") recently-released Front-End Engineering and Design ("FEED") Study underscores this fact. ... The FEED Study acknowledges that the SJGS, if transferred to Farmington and retrofitted with speculative carbon capture technology, would not even

be operational until September of 2027. This would give Farmington more than enough time to replace any auctioned equipment.”

Also, they argued to the arbitrators, removal of the equipment to be sold would not cause destruction or demolition of assets and nothing would stop the reinstallation of the assets they removed when a new operator came in.

“The equipment to be auctioned is not only interchangeable and typically replaced over the life cycle of an operating power plant, much of the equipment is over thirty years old and would need to be replaced as part of any proposal to operate SJGS in the future,” PNM argued.



The three-member arbitration panel that decided the matter found that no irreparable harm could come to the Claimant, the City of Farmington, from the sale of plant components that could be replaced in the future.

Arbitrators also noted the potential for PNM and the other owners working to decommission the plant, known in the arbitration document as “Respondents,” to face increased costs if the process was stopped.

“Respondents also contend that if an injunction is granted Respondents will suffer monetary harm in the millions of dollars due to increased decommissioning costs, site monitoring costs, increased surety bond costs and increased permitting costs,” the Dec. 14 decision stated.

The arbitrators also noted PNM's assertion that auctions have been ongoing for other assets and the city has accepted its share of the proceeds.

Power struggle: Farmington vows to get ownership of San Juan Generating Station

"Claimant claims the equipment made the subject of the present auctions is the "heart" of the merits and dispute, as it is this equipment which transports the power to allow for the SJGS to be usable and run," the arbitrators stated.

"Therefore, Claimant seeks to enjoin these auctions in order to keep the status quo until a Final Arbitration Hearing on the merits. Claimant argued if the auction proceeds there will be nothing left for the Arbitrators to decide."

The arbitrators declined to pause the auctions, and seemed to suggest Farmington had not proven its case.

"The more credible evidence supports the argument that the equipment to be auctioned is replaceable," the arbitrators wrote. "As such, Claimant has an adequate remedy at law if it is ultimately successful on the merits. At this time, Claimant has failed to show a probability of success on the merits. The Panel finds that a Final Hearing on the merits shall proceed on August 28, 2023 through September 1, 2023."

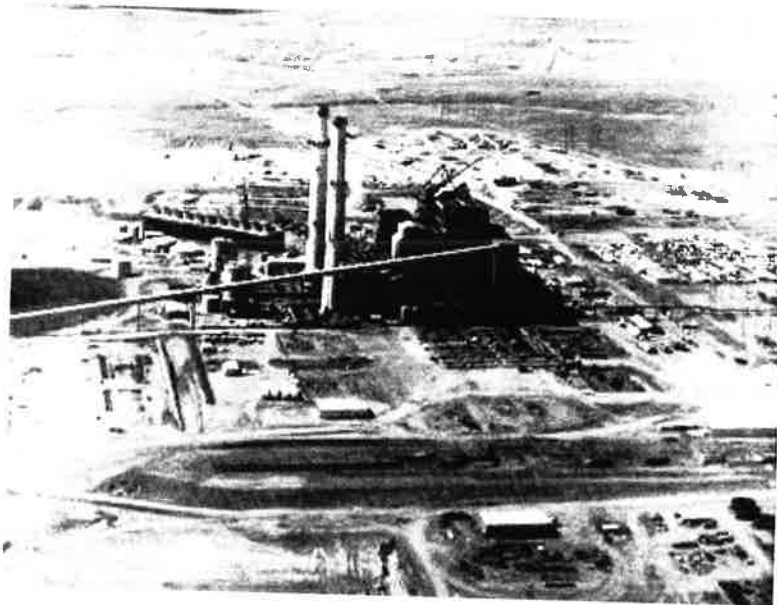
The arbitrators referred to the city's first try at an emergency stay of the auctions in October when rejecting the second request, and said the issues in the second claim are the same as in the first.

"The Emergency Arbitrator finds that Claimant has failed to show that immediate and irreparable loss or damage shall result in the absence of the emergency relief for which Claimant has applied under R-39, as set forth in Claimant's Demand for Arbitration and submissions filed in support thereof," Emergency Arbitrator Judith B. Greene wrote on Oct. 26. "Accordingly, the Emergency Arbitrator hereby denies Claimant's R-39 application for emergency relief in its entirety, without prejudice to Claimant's right to assert any claim or claims for relief on a non-emergency basis in accordance with the governing AAA Rules."

TOP STORY

San Juan Coal Plant Saga Likely Meets Its End With Arbitration Decision

- [Abigail Sawyer](#)
- Dec 23, 2022



An archival photo of the San Juan Generating Station from the 1970s. The plant eventually had four coal-fired units. A four-year effort to convert two units to run with carbon-capture equipment and reopen the plant was scuttled this week.
PNM

Plans for what would have been the world's largest carbon-capture project are headed for the dustbin following an arbitration decision that allows Public Service Company of New Mexico, operator of the coal-fired San Juan Generating Station, to move forward with an auction of the shuttered plant's equipment and eventual demolition.

"Enchant Energy is unable to proceed with the project to add carbon capture facilities to the San Juan Generating Station due to an arbitration panel's decision to deny the City of Farmington's request to stop the owners from auctioning off equipment critical

to ongoing plant operations," the company said in a Dec. 21 news release, which came a day after the New Mexico city said in a news release and video message from Mayor Nate Duckett posted on YouTube that it would withdraw from the arbitration proceeding.

A three-member arbitration panel on Dec. 14 affirmed the findings of an emergency arbitrator previously assigned to the case, who found that the city failed to show it would suffer immediate and irreparable loss or damage if a planned auction of plant transformers and equipment were allowed to proceed. Farmington sought to suspend such an auction and require PNM to maintain the plant, which closed Sept. 30, in a condition ready to resume operations pending a hearing on the merits of the case that was scheduled for August.

PNM and San Juan's other owners argued that any auctioned equipment could be replaced and that if Farmington were to eventually be successful in the proceeding, it would be entitled to compensation from the other owners for those assets. If Farmington were to fail, however, PNM and the other owners—Tucson Electric Power; Los Alamos County, New Mexico; and Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems—would be in a position to seek recovery of the costs they incurred as a result of the delay.

"Those things cost us money," PNM Vice President of Generation Tom Fallgren said in a phone interview with California Energy Markets. The air permit is \$600,000 a year, for example, and a six-month demolition delay is estimated to cost as much as \$10 million, he said. "These are expenses PNM customers could have incurred, and PNM would have had to pursue legal remedies to protect our customers."

Fallgren said the utility will file with San Juan County a demolition plan for the plant by the end of the year. In doing so, the utility will meet its obligation established in a county ordinance to provide such a plan within 90 days of the plant's shutdown.

Farmington and Enchant in 2019 entered a partnership aimed at converting the 847-MW power plant into a carbon-capture facility that would dramatically reduce its emissions so that it could continue operating even under the state's Energy Transition Act.

The ETA in 2019 established incremental emissions-reduction mandates on the path to zero-carbon energy for New Mexico by 2045. A portion of the law specifically

formalized agreements between PNM, environmental groups and state agencies regarding the early closure of San Juan and the utility's recovery of stranded assets in the plant, the "useful life" of which extended until 2053.

Farmington holds a 5-percent ownership stake in San Juan, which provided baseload generation for its municipal utility and, along with the dedicated San Juan Mine, was a major employer in the region for decades.

During negotiations and in arbitration, Farmington argued that a 2017 exit agreement required the other owners to transfer their stake to the city, as it was the only owner still interested in operating the plant. Farmington planned to maintain its 5-percent stake under the agreement with Enchant and transfer the remaining 95-percent ownership stake to the fledgling carbon-capture company, which was established to pursue the project.

Enchant planned to finance the retrofit through a combination of government grants and loans and tax-equity investments involving 45Q tax credits. The credits compensate carbon capture at a rate of \$85 per metric ton for carbon permanently sequestered and \$60 per metric ton for carbon utilized in industrial applications such as enhanced oil recovery. Prior to passage of the Inflation Reduction Act in August, the credits were \$50 per metric ton for permanent sequestration and \$35 per metric ton for carbon capture and utilization.

Enchant's business plans involved delivering captured carbon via pipeline to the Permian Basin for EOR and selling power from the retrofitted plant on the wholesale market.

Enchant in 2019 was awarded a \$7.4 million grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to support a front-end engineering and design study, which it completed in September ([California Energy Markets No. 1719](#)). It shared with the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology \$17.5 million awarded in 2020 to explore the feasibility of geologic sequestration in the San Juan Basin under DOE's CarbonSAFE Phase III ([California Energy Markets No. 1588](#)).

The company in its news release said it will maintain its headquarters in Farmington. Enchant is currently reviewing and developing proposals for other carbon capture and sequestration projects around the country, which are confidential at this stage, according to the release.

Duckett, the Farmington mayor, said in his message that the city would continue to support efforts to diversify its economy and that it hopes to see successful deployment of carbon capture by Enchant in the future.

"I deeply regret that the arbitrators' decision means we are not able to help our dislocated workers support their families and can only offer as consolation that we will continue our efforts to help mitigate these devastating impacts," Duckett said.

Upon shutdown of San Juan units 1 and 4 in July and September, PNM provided \$40 million in transition funding for economic and workforce development, plant and mine worker severance, and the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department. It will recoup the funds through the sale of ratepayer-backed bonds under provisions in the ETA. The 2019 legislation also stipulates the transition funding for the community due to San Juan's early closure. PNM plans to issue the bonds in conjunction with a decision in its pending rate case ([California Energy Markets No. 1722](#)).

The Intermountain Power Agency of Utah in November rejected an unsolicited proposal from Enchant and Fibernet, a Utah-based data center operator, to retrofit portions of the coal-fired Intermountain Generating Station with CCS equipment. The units, under the proposal, would eventually be used to power high-density data centers ([California Energy Markets No. 1722](#)).

The IGS currently supplies electricity to the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power and is scheduled to be converted to run on a blend of hydrogen and natural gas beginning in 2025.

Salt Lake Tribune

Will December's big storms make a difference for the Great Salt Lake?

Story by Leia Larsen • Wednesday

After several disappointing years in a row, this winter's snowpack to date has a lot of Utahns feeling optimistic. But whether it'll be enough to bring the Great Salt Lake back from the brink remains to be seen.

After hitting a record-low elevation for [two years](#) in [a row](#), the lake needs all the water it can get. Rising salinity levels have stressed the ecosystem that [millions of migratory birds](#) depend on each year. Mineral companies are [having a hard time accessing the brine](#) they need, and [brine shrimp companies might not have a harvest](#) next year if something doesn't change.

There is a reason for optimism — all the watersheds that feed the Great Salt Lake currently have snowpack that's above average, thanks to some early-season storms and a hefty helping of powder that fell last week. Those storms will need to keep coming all winter, however, for the lake [to reverse its collapse](#).

"This is like having the lead in the first of half of a football game," said Jim Steenburgh, professor of atmospheric science at the University of Utah. "... We have to hope it keeps continuing."

For the lake to rise, its rivers will need a surge of snowmelt

The lake's ["Goldilocks zone" for a healthy elevation](#) is around 4,200 feet — about 11 feet higher than its current level. But if the lake climbs to at least 4,195 feet, it would reach a point "where most resources are not significantly compromised," according to information provided by the Utah Department of Natural Resources.

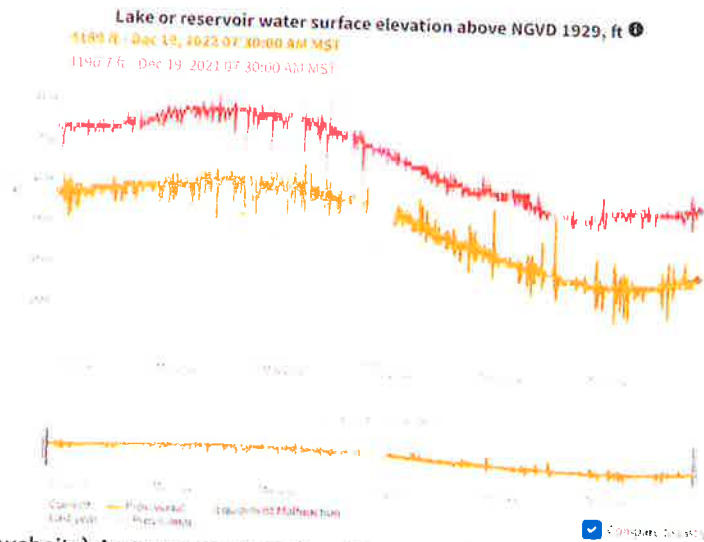
It would take about five years of average snowpack for the lake to rise to that target elevation, the department's models show.

But if Utah sees epic snowfall, [on par with the 2016-2017 season](#), it would take only two years for the lake to reach 4,195 feet.

Runoff in 2017 brought 3.2 million acre-feet to the Great Salt Lake, compared to about 2 million acre-feet it sees in a normal year. The winters that followed were much drier, however, which continued to fuel the lake's long-term rate of decline. Only about 1.2 million acre-feet reached the Great Salt Lake in both 2021 and 2022, according to the Department of Natural Resources.

The Great Salt Lake is a terminal lake, which means water only leaves it through evaporation. But given its massive surface area, that water output is extensive — it loses about 2 million acre-feet a year.

A [U.S. Geological Survey gauge](#) on the south side of the lake's railroad causeway shows its elevation has only risen slightly since bottoming out in November. It's still about two feet lower than it was at this time last year.



(U.S. Geological Survey website) A screen capture of real-time data beamed from a gauge on the south side of the Great Salt Lake's causeway shows how the lake's elevation over the past year compared to 2021. Snowstorms in December put Utah's snowpack statewide well above average, but have done little to raise the lake level so far. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

That doesn't mean storms play an insignificant role in sustaining the Great Salt Lake until snowmelt season. Because it's so large, about one-third of the lake's water input each year comes from direct precipitation.

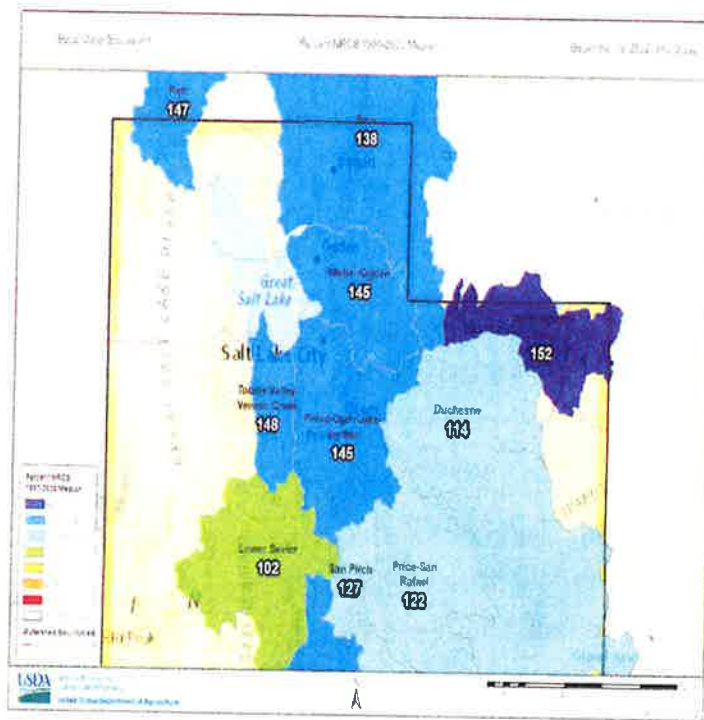
In 2021, about 573,000 acre-feet fell over the Great Salt Lake in the form of rain or snow, according to the Division of Water Resources. This year it saw about 464,000 acre-feet from direct precipitation.

The current state of snowpack in the Great Salt Lake basin

The lake's tributary rivers account for about 65% of its input, which means its fate is largely tied to what happens with runoff in the spring.

And all the Great Salt Lake's tributary watersheds are off to a good start so far.

The Bear River basin, the lake's largest tributary, has snowpack at 138% above average for this time of year. Both the Weber River and Provo-Jordan basins are at 145% of normal.



(U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service) Snowpack in the Great Salt Lake's watershed is well above average for this time of year, but storms will need to continue through the winter to boost the lake's elevation. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

"Nobody knows where we're going to end up" this winter, Steenburgh said, "[but] I think the odds are stacked that we'll end up ahead."

And it's not just the Great Salt Lake's tributaries that need a flurry of above-average storms. The Colorado River Basin has struggled with drought and overconsumption as well, dropping reservoirs like Lake Powell [to unprecedented lows](#) and [creating tensions among the growing populations](#) that rely on an increasingly scarce resource.

"The Great Salt Lake is obviously important," Steenburgh said, "but all of our reservoirs are down. It would be great to have a big year for the entire state of Utah."

New water intake system installed at Glen Canyon Dam as Lake Powell nears record low

By [Carter Williams, KSL.com](#) | Posted - Jan. 15, 2023 at 7:09 p.m.

PAGE, Ariz. — Construction crews have installed a new water intake connection at the Glen Canyon Dam to help deliver water to nearby communities even if Lake Powell reaches its "dead pool" level, according to federal reclamation officials.

Crews completed the project last month after a few months of work. The new system will allow for water to be provided to residents of Page and parts of the Navajo Nation even if the reservoir falls to an elevation of 3,362 feet. That's 8 feet below the level where Lake Powell is considered a "dead pool," officials with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation said Thursday.

It's the second backup collection system below the main intake collection at 3,480 feet elevation. There's another backup located 100 feet above the new system.

The project comes as Lake Powell has fallen back down to 23% capacity. It's expected to drop below 3,522.2 feet elevation later this month, which would set a new all-time low for the reservoir since it was first filled, agency officials added.

"Our engineers and mechanical crews explored a number of possible options, and we came up with a relatively easy solution to a potentially large problem for the people who rely on this water source," said Bob Martin, the agency's Upper Colorado Basin Region deputy power manager, in a statement.

The cost of the project was not disclosed; however, federal officials said that the city of Page covered the cost of supplies and labor. The city of about 7,300 people was first established in 1957 for the construction workers who were assigned to build the dam. [NPR reported in November](#) that the city is also exploring a \$46 million project to siphon Colorado River water a little more upstream from the dam.

The shrinking Lake Powell [also poses energy blackout risks for the region](#) because the dam generates power for Page and other nearby areas. Bureau officials said Thursday that the

reservoir could drop below the minimum power pool of 3,490 feet later this year, based on current projections.

Joseph Sams, a mechanic apprentice, grinds a coupling that is part of the new lower water intake for the city of Page, Arizona. Reclamation crews at Glen Canyon Dam constructed the new intake as a precaution since Lake Powell's elevation is at historically low levels. (Photo: Bureau of Reclamation)

Both Lake Powell and Lake Mead have been the poster children of the West's ongoing drought situation, as federal officials mull solutions to both drying reservoirs. One of those is the possibility of reducing downstream releases from Lake Powell again this year.

Meanwhile, Wayne Pullan, the regional director for the Bureau of Reclamation's Upper Colorado Basin, said the recently completed project is "proof" of the agency's desire to handle growing issues related to the ongoing drought.

"We face the impacts of aridification together," he said. "The lower water intake at Glen Canyon Dam provides additional water security — the promise of a continued dependable and reliable water supply."



USA TODAY 12/30/2022

No more Band-Aids: How to make the Colorado River sustainable for the long term

Opinion by Margaret Garcia and Elizabeth Koebele • 4h ago

The Colorado River Basin is in the midst of a sustainability crisis.

Colorado River Basin policymakers stand at a critical juncture. They have an opportunity to avert more severe impacts of the crisis by implementing policy and management changes that go beyond the relatively incremental steps taken thus far.



Lake Powell as seen on June 11, 2022. White mineral deposits mark the water's former elevation. © Mark Henle/The Republic

How do we find long-term sustainability?

However, negotiating such major changes is extremely challenging, especially given the basin's complex legal structure of water rights, its users' diverse demands and uncertainty around how much water will be available in the future.

This raises the question: How can basin policymakers create transformational change that advances the long-term sustainability of the Colorado River amid this crisis?

'Megadrought': [The intense dry spell in the West is the worst in 1,200 years, new study says](#)

What secrets still lurk in Lake Mead? [Bodies and boats surface as water levels decline](#)

Drawing on our experience [studying water management transitions](#) through the lenses of [water resource engineering](#) and [collaborative policymaking](#), we offer three substantive and procedural suggestions that can help Colorado River Basin policymakers realize transformational change.



The Las Vegas Boat Harbor & Lake Mead Marina, February 16, 2022, on the Arizona/Nevada border. A high-water mark or bathtub ring is visible on the shoreline; Lake Mead is down 161 vertical feet. © Mark Henle/The Republic

Move away from a fixed quantity of water

rolling average of inflow, could be used in the short term to minimize reliance on dwindling storage.

In the longer term, Basin managers could also consider an [adaptive approach used in other areas of the West](#) that converts fixed-quantity water rights to shares of the total quantity of available water, with the allocation of shares tailored to account for the existing water rights priority structure. The total quantity of available water could be adjusted to slowly refill reservoirs, serving to

mitigate large water cuts in dry years. This additional step would help the system First, policymakers must stabilize the Colorado River system, meaning that water use does not exceed water availability. However, because streamflow is expected to [continue to decline](#) as temperatures rise, any stabilization solution

One way to achieve this is to change the indicators of system-wide water availability that trigger water management actions. Basin managers currently use slow-responding reservoir levels (which may also be muddled by [complex water accounting](#)) for this purpose. A more responsive indicator, such as a 5-year move beyond stabilization and into longer-term recovery.

Robert Redford: [Supreme Court should not dishonor 50th anniversary of Clean Water Act](#)

Prioritize ideas to reduce uncertainty

Moving to the type of management regime described above will likely mean painful cuts for water users throughout the Colorado River Basin in the coming years. However, it could create more predictability and reliability in the long term – values that Basin managers have [previously signaled agreement](#) around.

Managing for a smaller known quantity of water is often easier than managing for the unknown. Achieving this, however, requires that all water users, including historically marginalized tribes and environmental groups, have an [equitable seat at the negotiating table in order to reduce uncertainty](#) about future water uses and needs.



Michael Klaren opens a pasture gate while feeding his cattle at his ranch in Pinedale, Wyoming, on March 27, 2022. Snow and water from the Colorado's headwater grow his hay. "When it falls here, it's our water," he said.

Think beyond 'how to share water cuts'

Finally, policymakers must expand their conception of "water sustainability" in the Colorado River Basin. For thriving communities and economies, water is a means, not an end. Beyond water use directly for human, public and ecological health, water enables food production and energy generation.

Broadening our thinking from "how to share water reductions" to "how to maintain regional food and energy security" opens new opportunities for negotiation and collaboration beyond the traditional "zero-sum" mentality.

These could include investing [recently allocated federal funds for drought mitigation](#) in improving agricultural water use efficiency, supporting the clean energy transition and conserving ecosystems to achieve more holistic sustainability goals, rather than temporarily buying more time through short-term conservation measures.

Transforming Colorado River Basin management to mitigate the current water crisis and realize long-term water sustainability requires changing not only policies but also the way we think about water use and needs.

The three suggestions presented above can help policymakers to meet this moment of historic challenge and historic opportunity by moving beyond incremental change and fostering a new era of solutions for the Colorado River.

Margaret Garcia, Ph.D, is an assistant professor in the School of Sustainable Engineering and the Built Environment at Arizona State University. Elizabeth A. Koebele, Ph.D., is an associate professor of political science at the University of Nevada, Reno, where she researches the use and implications of collaborative approaches to governing water resources. Reach them at m.garcia@asu.edu and ekoebele@unr.edu.

This article originally appeared on Arizona Republic: [No more Band-Aids: How to make the Colorado River sustainable for the long term](#)



CNN 12/30/2022

'The brink of disaster': 2023 is a critical year for the Colorado River as reservoirs sink toward 'dead pool'

Story by Ella Nilsen • 3h ago

Deep uncertainty looms over the [Colorado River](#) and the 40 million people who depend on it for their water supply as the basin [enters a critical year](#) that could determine its future stability.

Plagued by decades of overuse and human-caused climate change, demand for the river's water has vastly outpaced its supply. In 2023, federal and state officials must find a way to keep as much as [4 million acre-feet of water](#) in Lakes Mead and Powell – 30% of what the Colorado River states have historically used.

Failing to do so means either of these lakes, the largest manmade reservoirs in the country, could reach "dead pool" in the next two years, where the water level is too low to flow through the dams and downstream to the communities and farmers that need it.

The cuts that are needed are on an unprecedented scale, and officials will be [fighting an uphill battle](#) against a [deep, multi-year drought](#) to get them done. State officials tried drastic measures to cut their usage this year, but the river's continued decline was an alarming reality check.

Western state officials wrote a letter in May agreeing to leave 1 million acre-feet of water in Lake Powell. Then, they watched as the same amount of water disappeared due to system losses and evaporation.

"Everything we tried to do through the May 3 letter was wiped out by mother nature," top Arizona water official Tom Buschatzke told CNN. "We have to understand that could happen to us again. It's been happening to us almost every year for the past few years."

Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Touton recently gave states a January 31 deadline to figure out a way [cut their usage voluntarily](#). If they can't do it on their own, top federal water officials have said they would step in and make mandatory cuts to save the system.

Experts told CNN that even with a good winter and spring runoff season, water managers still need to plan for the worst-case scenario.

"You can't live with no water in the reservoirs hoping for good years; you need to refill the system," Eric Kuhn, former manager of the Colorado River Water Conservation District, told CNN. "People realize that you can't live on the brink of disaster."

The looming battle



'The brink of disaster': 2023 is a critical year for the Colorado River as reservoirs sink toward 'dead pool'© Provided by CNN

The All-American Canal flows near a section of the US-Mexico border in September. The canal, which draws water from the Colorado River, irrigates US farms along the Arizona and California borderlands with Mexico. - John Moore/Getty Images

Anxiety is growing in the West as reservoir levels plummet. Negotiations between the states on voluntary water cuts have been tense and closely watched, particularly between the Lower Basin states of California, Arizona and Nevada.

Those talks have stalled amid disagreement on how much water each state should sacrifice and how much money farmers, tribal nations and cities should be paid to reduce their water consumption.

State negotiators are themselves waiting for the feds to decide how it will dole out \$4 billion in drought relief money, which the Biden administration fronted from the Inflation Reduction Act to essentially pay people to not use water.

"I would not say it has put anything on hold," Buschatzke told CNN.

Related video: Colorado River states met to come up with water usage solutions (Dailymotion)

But, he says, "it makes it a little more difficult because of the uncertainty and not knowing" what the difference will be between the money the federal government is offering, and the voluntary cuts districts are willing to make.

Other important deals have been struck. In November, the Biden administration pledged to spend millions of federal dollars to help restore California's endangered Salton Sea – a key demand from the powerful Imperial Irrigation district in Southern California. With that funding, other states like Arizona are hoping Imperial and other California water users agree to put more cuts on the table.

There is also a distinct possibility that the federal government will step in if voluntary cuts don't come close to what's needed. But that plan would almost assuredly be greeted with a court challenge.

Sarah Porter, the director of the Kyl Center for Water Policy at Arizona State University, told CNN that federal officials are working carefully to prepare for the possibility that they would be sued over mandatory cuts, "so they can demonstrate it's not an arbitrary action."

At a December conference of Colorado River water users, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior Tanya Trujillo addressed that likelihood, according to Porter.

"She said, 'We know we'll be sued,'" Porter said.

Can't bank on the weather



'The brink of disaster': 2023 is a critical year for the Colorado River as reservoirs sink toward 'dead pool'© Provided by CNN

Visitors watch the sunrise over a shrinking Lake Powell from Alstrom Point in Big Water, Utah, in September. - Robyn Beck/AFP/Getty Images

While West Coast states have seen a [boon in precipitation](#) in recent weeks – California snowpack is running around 150% of average so far this winter – the weather over the Colorado River Basin in the Intermountain West has been less wet. Snowpack in parts of the upper basin in Utah and Colorado is slightly above average, but lower basin mountains have seen below-average snow.

Overall, the outlook from the National Weather Service's River Forecast Center for the Colorado River Basin suggest springtime snow melt will be close to average.

But what the river basin needs is weeks of above-average snowfall, which melts in the spring and runs downstream to replenish the reservoirs. And ultimately, the Colorado River cannot be saved by the occasional wet winter amid growing, longterm drought.

"This one good year is not enough to alleviate the stress on the Colorado River," said Paul Miller, a hydrologist at the River Forecast Office. "It's going to take multiple of these consecutive above-average years to fill a lot of the major reservoirs, especially Lake Powell."



'The brink of disaster': 2023 is a critical year for the Colorado River as reservoirs sink toward 'dead pool'© Provided by CNN

An icy Colorado River in February 2022 in Grand County, Colorado. - Matt McClain/The Washington Post/Getty Images



'The brink of disaster': 2023 is a critical year for the Colorado River as reservoirs sink toward 'dead pool'© Provided by CNN

Park visitors look at the "bathtub ring" visible on the banks of Lake Mead near the Hoover Dam in August. The ring shows how much the reservoir has fallen from its normal level. - Justin Sullivan/Getty Images

And human-caused climate change is "almost certainly" going to make dry years worse, said Isla Simpson, climate scientist with the National Center for Atmospheric Research.

Since the 1980's, the Southwest region has seen a steady decline in precipitation. Simpson, who co-leads a federal task force on drought, said decades-long lack of rain and a rise in planet-heating emissions have worsened the conditions.

Dry air evaporates water from the soil during extended periods of heat. This is another reason water shortages are plaguing the Colorado River; not only is there not enough rain to fill reservoirs, but the air also sucks up water from what's left of them.

"We need to be very concerned about the future of the Colorado River," Simpson said.

There's also a high chance that the lack of rain and low snowpack aren't going away anytime soon, she said. [La Niña is expected to persist through the winter](#), which typically causes the jet stream – upper-level winds that carry storms around the globe – to shift northward. That means less rainfall for a region that desperately needs it.

All of this means that even if there's good snowpack this winter, the Colorado River's existential problems are far from solved.

"One good year doesn't fix us – even a couple of good years doesn't fix us," Buschatzke said. "We've got to rebuild that bank account."

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Nevada calls on Utah and Upper Colorado Basin states to slash water use by 500,000 acre-feet

Drastic measures are needed to rescue Lake Powell, but Upper Basin states say their use did not cause the crisis on the Colorado River.



(Rick Egan | The Salt Lake Tribune) A boat travels near the Glen Canyon Dam, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 2021. As Lake Powell's levels continue to drop, the state of Nevada is now proposing Utah and the other states that rely on the Colorado River accept cuts totaling 500,000 acre-feet.

By Brian Maffly

| Dec. 26, 2022, 6:00 a.m.

Comment

Nevada water managers have submitted a plan for cutting diversions by 500,000 acre-feet in a last-ditch effort to shore up flows on the Colorado River before low water levels cause critical problems at Glen Canyon and Hoover dams.

But the Silver State's plan targets cuts in Utah and the river's other Upper Basin states, not in Nevada, whose leaders contend it already is doing what it can to reduce reliance on the depleted river system that provides water to 40 million in the West.

"It is well past time to prohibit the inefficient delivery, application, or use of water within all sectors and by all users; there simply is no water in the Colorado River System left to waste and each industrial, municipal, and agricultural user should be held to the highest industry standards in handling, using, and disposing of water," states a Dec. 20 letter the Colorado River Commission of Nevada sent to the Interior Department. "It is critical that Reclamation pursue all options that will help reduce consumptive uses in the Basin and provide water supply reliability."

One option Nevada offers is for Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming to accept substantial cuts in the amount of river they tap to ensure enough water reaches Lake Powell to keep Glen Canyon Dam's hydropower turbines spinning and [Lake Powell functioning as a reservoir](#).

Years of drought have plunged the Colorado River into crisis. The four Upper Basin states have resisted proposing specific cuts to their use because most of the river's water is used in the Lower Basin, which has received on average 8.5 million acre-feet of the Colorado's flow in each of the last 10 years.

"There's no question everyone that uses Colorado River water will feel a pinch," said Gene Shawcroft, Utah's Colorado River commissioner. "I like the fact that Nevada threw something on the table, because that gives us a point to talk to them about and explain again how the Upper Basin works."

For years, the seven basin states have collectively drawn more water than the river could provide thanks to climatic changes that have reduced flows by about 20%. Consequently, levels at Mead and Powell, the nation's two largest reservoirs, reached historic lows this year and are projected to continue dropping.

"These declines represent the loss of large volumes of critical reservoir storage that will not be easily refilled," states Nevada's plan, which was crafted with the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA). "Further depletion of reservoir storage is directly increasing risk and uncertainty about future supply reliability."

The proposal comes in the form of Nevada's official comments to the [supplemental environmental impact statement](#) the [Bureau of Reclamation](#) is preparing for proposed changes to the operations of the drought-depleted reservoirs. One of three Lower Basin states, Nevada called on the Upper Basin states to reduce their withdrawals by a combined 500,000 acre-feet if Lake Powell's level is projected to drop below 3,550 feet above sea level at the start of the coming calendar year.

Today, the lake's level is already far below than that, [at 3,525.7 feet](#), just 35 feet above the point at which Glen Canyon Dam's turbines would be damaged if water passes through the penstocks. Absent drastic intervention, the dam is [not expected to generate](#)

[power](#) much longer, potentially destabilizing operations on the West's power grid and cutting off an important source of revenue for endangered species conservation of the river's native fish.

Environmentalists say the crisis on the river is of the states' own making following years of willfully ignoring the impacts climate change has had on the Colorado's flows.

"Finally someone is speaking out against Colorado and the Upper Basin's schemes to further drain the Colorado River and escalate the political chaos," said Gary Wockner of [Save The Colorado](#), a nonprofit group that advocates against further diversions on the Colorado. "Let's hope the Bureau of Reclamation listens to SNWA and clamps down because Colorado and the Upper Basin states need to immediately stop building more dams and diversions, stop planning for more dams and diversions, and start diverting far less water."

Utah and other Upper Basin states, which are all pursuing new diversions, have argued they have historically used less than their allotted shares of the river. Accordingly, they say, the Lower Basin should absorb the bulk of the cuts needed to save the big reservoirs.

Comments submitted by the [Upper Colorado River Commission](#) and the [Colorado River Authority of Utah](#) are silent on cuts, instead reaffirming the Upper Basin states' "five-point plan," which emphasizes "demand management."

"The historically low water levels in Lake Powell and Lake Mead are not caused by water use in the Upper Division States," wrote Charles Cullom of the Upper Colorado River Commission. "The Upper Division States are taking action to address local and regional drought impacts using existing tools and routinely cutting back diversions and uses in times of shortage. In addition, significant new conservation efforts are being undertaken in each Upper [Basin] State which help mitigate impacts from unprecedented drought, protect critical elevations in Lake Powell, and ensure continued compliance with the Law of the River."

Under a century-old agreement dividing the river's water among seven states, Utah has historically [used nearly 1 million acre-feet a year](#), some of it diverted to Wasatch Front cities. That interstate compact obligates the Upper Basin, which accounts for most of the river's flow, to deliver 7.5 million acre-feet to the Lower Basin. Utah is allotted 23% of what is left.

"The reason our five-point plan doesn't have any specific numbers is because we don't know what's ahead of us. We don't know whether the runoff is going to be 7 million acre-feet or 20 million acre-feet," Shawcroft said. "The real challenge is the hydrology. But we know for a fact that that we're not going to be able to continue operating the river like we always have. The majority of the water gets used in the lower basin states, but does that mean that Upper [Basin] states are off the hook? I don't think they are."

As the crisis on the river deepened this year, the Bureau asked the seven basin states to submit plans for cutting use by 2 to 4 million acre-feet. At last week's Colorado River Water Users Association annual meeting in Las Vegas, the states committed to coming up with a consensus plan by a deadline set for the end of January. If they fail to deliver, the Bureau could unilaterally impose cuts.

The Bureau has already ordered releases from upstream reservoirs to bring Lake Powell's level up, but it wasn't enough. So earlier this month it announced Glen Canyon Dam would delay releases totaling 523,000 acre-feet this winter, which is expected to boost Powell by 10 feet through April. That held-back water, which roughly matches the amount Nevada wants the Upper Basin states to forgo, would be added to Lower Basin releases between June and September.

top

The Washington Post

Duke Energy cuts power as extreme cold taxes grid on holiday weekend

Story by Timothy Bella • Saturday

As extreme winter weather chilled much of the United States during the holiday weekend, Duke Energy announced Saturday that it was imposing rolling power outages in the Carolinas on Christmas Eve because of increased strain on the energy grid.



Duke Energy cuts power as extreme cold taxes grid on holiday weekend © Logan Cyrus/AFP/Getty Images

Duke Energy Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress said they, like other utility companies nationwide dealing with the Arctic blast, were asking customers to conserve usage and expect "load shedding steps that include interruptions in service."

Nearly 340,000 Duke Energy customers were without power at noon Eastern time, according to the utility's outage map, including more than 140,000 in the Charlotte area. The number of customers in the Carolinas without power had reached close to 500,000 at one point Saturday morning.

"Due to the extreme cold temperatures and subsequent demand for power around much of the nation, electricity supplies are very tight," parent company Duke Energy

wrote in a [news release](#) on Saturday. The company said the temporary outages, many lasting 15 to 30 minutes, were “necessary to extend available power generation and help maintain operations until additional power is available.”

But for some of the hundreds of thousands of Duke Energy customers who were without power, the move came without warning and at the worst time: Homes in the Carolinas are faced with frigid temperatures on a weekend when families are gathering for Christmas Eve and Hanukkah. Saturday temperatures dipped into the single-digit wind chills for much of North and South Carolina.

“I can’t believe @DukeEnergy cut off power to my #Charlotte neighborhood at 7 a.m. on Christmas Eve with no warning & are now saying these are planned outages,” [tweeted](#) Leslie Mac, who said the company “failed to even auto text your customers to allow us to prepare. It’s the coldest day of the year.”

North Carolina Gov. Roy Cooper (D) [tweeted](#) that he had spoken with Duke Energy CEO Lynn Good “to offer assistance and to express urgency about the need to restore power quickly in this extreme cold while keeping customers accurately informed.”

“I’m grateful for the workers braving the wind and cold to get the power back on,” the governor wrote.

A spokesperson with Duke Energy did not immediately respond to a request for comment on Saturday morning.

[At least 1.5 million people nationwide](#) were without power Friday, when a fearsome storm tore through much of the country. Storm gusts zapped power in Texas and along the East Coast, especially Virginia and North Carolina. In Louisiana, the state’s fire marshal noted “several instances of widespread power outages in different spots across our state” and urged people to explore alternative power and heating options.

[Extreme winter storm sabotages power, imperils travelers across U.S.](#)

The attention on North Carolina’s power grid comes weeks after [shootings at two electrical substations](#) in the central part of the state left thousands of homes without power and highlighted the vulnerability of critical infrastructure. The FBI [is investigating](#).

The [National Weather Service](#) issued wind-chill warnings Saturday morning for western parts of the Carolinas, where the agency said the temperature could feel like negative-40 degrees Fahrenheit.

Among the tips [Duke Energy](#) gave customers were to "select the lowest comfortable thermostat setting and bump it down several degrees whenever possible," "avoid using large appliances" and "shift nonessential activities, like laundry, to late evening hours when power demand is lower."

"We sincerely appreciate the cooperation and patience of our customers, who can help ensure the stability and reliability of the system for all by taking these steps," Daniel Stephens, manager of system operations for Duke Energy Carolinas, said in a [news release](#).

Customers were infuriated by the lack of warning about the load shedding.

"Make it make sense," one customer [tweeted](#).

"I don't fault @DukeEnergy if they needed to do this. Had to be a tough call to make," [tweeted](#) writer Corey Inscoe. "But it seems like they should have warned people and/or let people know whether their outage is intentional or caused by the storm."

Others noted the timing of the outage, with one critic renaming a famous Dr. Seuss holiday story: "How Duke Energy Stole Christmas."

And some, well, just couldn't figure out why their power was out during the extreme winter weather.

"Duke Energy just blacked out our power," author Dennis Mersereau [wrote](#). "It's 8 degrees."



CNBC

Here's why the U.S. electric grid isn't running on 100% renewable energy yet

Story by Catherine Clifford • 1h ago

12/29/2022

- The technology to generate electricity with renewable resources like wind and solar has existed for decades. So why isn't the electric grid already 100% electric?
- Technologies like batteries and transmission lines would need to be scaled up dramatically.
- There would also have to be profound cultural and political shifts with an eye toward solving tomorrow's problems, instead of maintaining the status quo.



Solar panels are set up in the solar farm at the University of California, Merced, in Merced, California, August 17, 2022. © Provided by CNBC

Generating electricity to power homes and businesses is a significant contributor to climate change. In the United States, [one quarter of greenhouse gas emissions](#) come from electricity production, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

Solar panels and wind farms can generate electricity without releasing any greenhouse gas emissions. Nuclear power plants can too, although today's plants generate long-lasting radioactive waste, which has no permanent storage repository.

But the U.S. electrical sector is still dependent on fossil fuels. In 2021, 61 percent of electricity generation came from burning coal, natural gas, or petroleum. Only 20 percent of the electricity in the U.S. came from renewables, mostly wind energy, hydropower and solar energy, [according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration](#). Another 19 percent came from nuclear power.

Sources of U.S. electricity in 2022

Through November

BY KILOWATT-HOUR

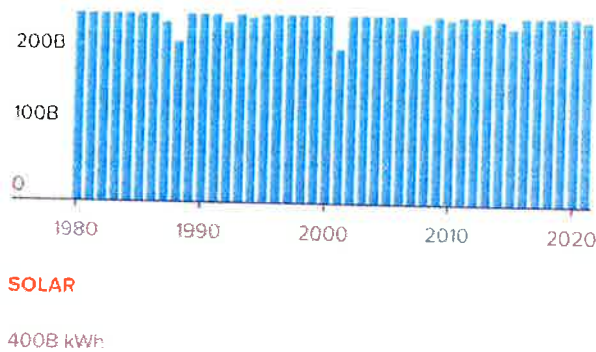


Here's why the U.S. electric grid isn't running on 100% renewable energy yet© Provided by CNBC

The contribution from renewables has been increasing steadily since the 1990s, and the rate of increase has accelerated. For example, wind power provided only 2.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1990, doubling to 5.6 billion in 2000. But from there, it skyrocketed, growing to 94.6 billion in 2010 and 379.8 billion in 2021.

That's progress, but it's not happening fast enough to eliminate the worst effects of climate change for our descendants.

"We need to eliminate global emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050," philanthropist and technologist [Bill Gates wrote](#) in his 2023 annual letter. "Extreme weather is already causing more suffering, and if we don't get to net-zero emissions, our grandchildren will grow up in a world that is dramatically worse off."

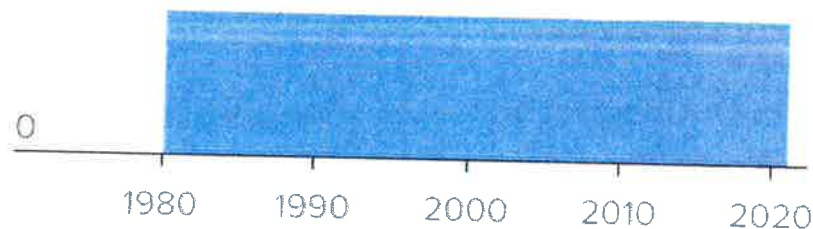


Here's why the U.S. electric grid isn't running on 100% renewable energy yet© Provided by CNBC

And the problem is actually bigger than it looks.

"We need not just to create as much electricity as we have now, but three times as much," says [Saul Griffith](#), an entrepreneur who's sold companies to Google and Autodesk and has written books on mass electrification. To get to zero emissions, all the cars and heating systems and stoves will have to be powered with electricity, said Griffith. Electricity is not necessarily clean, but at least it it can be, unlike gas-powered stoves or gasoline-powered cars.

The technology to generate electricity with wind and solar has existed for decades. So why isn't the electric grid already 100% powered by renewables? And what will it take to get there?



Note: Renewables include traditional hydro power generation, solar and wind.

Chart: Gabriel Colles - CNBC

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



Here's why the U.S. electric grid isn't running on 100% renewable energy yet© Provided by CNBC

The economics of power generation

Economics play a big part.

First of all, renewables have only recently become cost-competitive with fossil fuels for generating electricity. Even then, prices depend on the location, [Paul Denholm](#) of the [National Renewable Energy Laboratory](#) told CNBC.

In California and Arizona, where there is a lot of sun, solar energy is often the cheapest option, whereas in places like Maine, solar is just on the edge of being the cheapest energy source, Denholm said. In places with lots of wind like North Dakota, wind power is cost-competitive with fossil fuels, but in the Southeast, it's still a close call.

Then there's the cost of transitioning the current power generation infrastructure, which was built around burning fossil fuels.

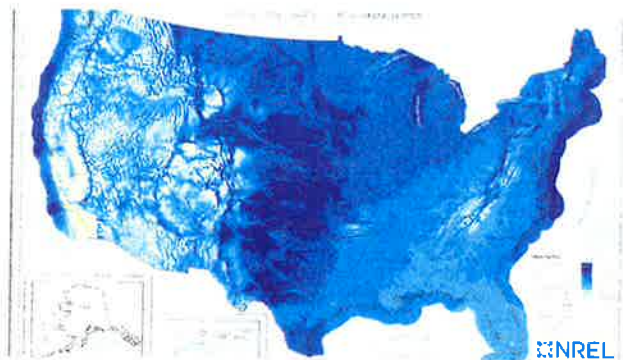
"You've got an existing power plant, it's paid off. Now you need renewables to be cheaper than running that plant to actually retire an old plant," Denholm explained. "You need new renewables to be cheaper just in the variable costs, or the operating cost of that power plant."

There are some places where that is true, but it's not universally so.

"Primarily, it just takes a long time to turn over the capital stock of a multitrillion-dollar industry," Denholm said. "We just have a huge amount of legacy equipment out there. And it just takes awhile for that all to be turned over."

Intermittency and transmission

One of the biggest barriers to a 100% renewable grid is the intermittency of many renewable power sources. The wind doesn't always blow and the sun doesn't always shine — and the windiest and sunniest places are not close to all the country's major population centers.



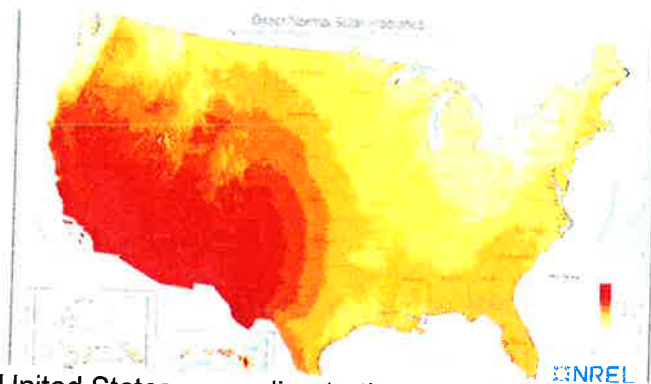
Wind resources in the United States, according to the the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy. © Provided by CNBC

The solution is a combination of batteries to store excess power for times when generation is low, and transmission lines to take the power where it is needed.

Long-duration batteries are under development, but Denholm said a lot of progress can be made simply with utility-scale batteries that store energy for a few hours.

"One of the biggest problems right now is shifting a little bit of solar energy, for instance, from say, 11 a.m. and noon to the peak demand at 6 p.m. or 7 p.m. So you really only need a few hours of batteries," Denholm told CNBC. "You can actually meet that with conventional lithium ion batteries. This is very close to the type of batteries that are being put in cars today. You can go really far with that."

So far, battery usage has been low because wind and solar are primarily used to buffer the grid when energy sources are low, rather than as a primary source. For the first 20% to 40% of the electricity in a region to come from wind and solar, battery storage is not needed, Denholm said. When renewable penetration starts reaching closer to 50%, then battery storage becomes necessary. And building and deploying all those batteries will take time and money.



Solar resources in the United States, according to the the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy. © Provided by CNBC

Transmission lines are another limiting factor.

"We have been able to build a fair amount of wind and solar without adding new transmission, but we're really kind of running up to the limits, especially for wind, because there's not a whole lot of transmission located in the places in the country where it's super windy," Denholm said.

"So we absolutely do need to build more transmission to tap into those super-high quality wind resources, particularly in the middle of the country."

The transmission system in the U.S. is built for the electricity capacity that is already on the grid, and building new transmission lines that run hundreds of miles can take anywhere from 10 to 15 years, [John Moura](#), the director of reliability assessment at the North American Electric Reliability Corp., told CNBC. "The type of transmission we're talking about here are 1,000 [or] 2,000 miles long, large projects."

Currently, when a utility wants to add electricity to the existing grid, it has to pay for the upgraded transmission line and for the interconnection, which is where [multiple local grids are brought together](#). Those grid upgrades are expensive, and the permit process is slow.

Several components of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act signed in November 2021 gave the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission much stronger permitting authority, transmission line analyst [Rob Gramlich](#) told CNBC. Still, some key rule changes did not get across the finish line. There was no transmission tax credit included in this year's Inflation Reduction Act, and efforts by Sen. Joe Manchin, D.-W.Va., to reform permitting have so far failed to pass.

"Transmission was not meaningfully addressed in the 117th Congress. There is a lot of unfinished business on the transmission front, for sure," Gramlich told CNBC.

Putting transmission lines underground is another option, but that's prohibitively expensive.

"Your classical old-school, large overhead transmission lines are pretty much the only thing that we are likely to see at least in the next decade or two," Denholm said.

Land requirements? Not that big a deal

One commonly cited worry is that going 100% renewable will require massive tracts of land covered with solar panels or wind farms.

But "that is definitively not the challenge," [Moura](#) said.

It would take a total of 0.84 percent of U.S. land to support an entirely renewable-powered energy system, [Stanford professor Mark Jacobson](#) told CNBC. By comparison, the [fossil fuel industry takes up 1.3 percent of U.S. land](#).

"Offshore wind, tidal, and wave power do not take up any new land. Rooftop photovoltaic does not take up any new land," he said.

So really, the only new land required would be for solar facilities run by utilities, and for wind turbines on land.

But many people are reluctant to embrace a new way of doing things when they can't see what the future will look like, and when maintaining the status quo is the path of least resistance, according to Griffith, the mass-electrification advocate

"The biggest barrier is a lack of imagination," Griffith told CNBC in a video interview from Australia, where he currently lives. "So everyone is like, 'Well, I'm not quite willing to do this, because I don't know what it's going to look like. And maybe it's going to be terrible.'"

So what would a 100% renewable-powered world look like, according to Griffith?

"It's going to look like every house has solar on its roof. There'll be solar over every parking structure. Some roads will probably have a solar panels elevated down the middle of the road. And every time you go driving in the countryside, you'll see some wind somewhere on the horizon," Griffith said.

"And otherwise, the future is going to look a lot like it does."

'The right thing to do is not the easy thing to do'

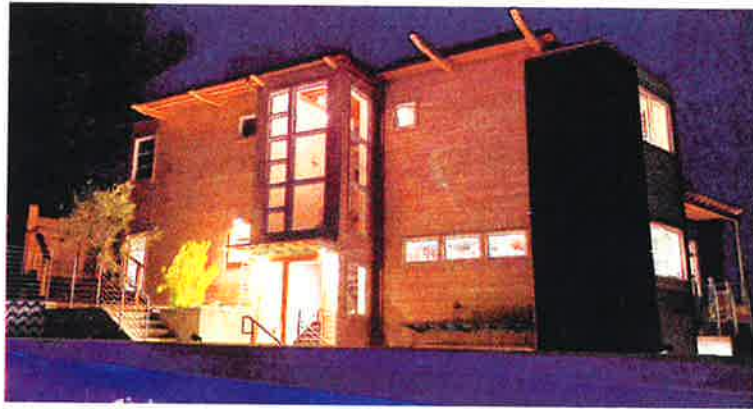
Firm and consistent rules from the federal government are another shortcoming in the U.S., and that comes down to politics.

"In Norway, you can't buy a gasoline vehicle after 2025. That creates a huge amount of market certainty. Everyone knows when it's going to happen, what you have to do," Griffith said.

The Inflation Reduction Act in August 2022 was chock full of incentives to push renewables forward, but it didn't put any firm sunset dates on fossil fuel generation.

"It doesn't really clearly send a signal to the utilities that, 'No, you can't install natural gas networks to heat homes anymore. No, you can't do this or that or the other.' So I think more regulatory, legislative certainty would help America a lot," said Griffith.

Until then, its going to continue to be cheaper and easier to keep doing things the same old way.



Saul Griffith's electric home in San Francisco.© Provided by CNBC

Griffith lived in the U.S. for more than two decades and built an all-electric home in San Francisco starting in 2014. It took him eight years and cost an estimated extra \$80,000 compared to building a traditional home, he said.

"There's sort of that inertia and red tape and at every single level the system," Griffith said. "And then even after I finished and build that house, it's hard to turn on. There are people who are really skilled at maintaining a digital electric house, [but] there's no software that makes it easy yet. There's a couple of startups working on it. ... It's like the early days of the cellphone."

Even incremental repairs are harder to do with an all-electric home.

"If you call a contractor and say, 'I'd like to install an induction cooktop, I'd like to get take the gas out of the kitchen,' the contractor is probably going to tell you, 'You're crazy, buy natural gas instead.' Or if you call them at midnight and say, 'My water heater's gone, can you please replace it with an electric heat pump,' which would be the right choice for climate and even for economics, the contractor will be like, 'No, no, no, I'll have a natural gas one there in the morning, but the heat pump will take me six weeks,'" Griffith said.

"So we've got a skills and capacity and supply chain shortage on all of these things, which means that the right thing to do is not the easy thing to do," he said.

In Australia, more than 30 percent of homes have rooftop solar and it's "the cheapest energy that humanity has ever had," Griffith said. In the U.S., only about 1 to 2 percent of homes have rooftop solar.

"In America, it's more expensive than electricity from the grid. That's a regulatory and a workforce training problem in the U.S."

For instance, in Australia, Griffith said he can call 10 companies and get 10 quotes for rooftop solar the next day at 65 cents per watt. In California, rooftop solar cost him \$5.80 per watt. Even given the higher cost of living in San Francisco in general, "it shouldn't be 10 times more expensive than in Australia," he said.



Saul Griffith's electric home in San Francisco.© Provided by CNBC

It's his view that in the U.S. it all comes down to regulation and preserving the status quo.

"America thinks it's all about free markets and anti-regulation, but really, it's the most over-regulated, most f----- up energy market in the world," Griffith said.

For example, many utility companies provide both electricity and gas to their customers in the U.S.

"One of their businesses is in conflict with the other and they haven't resolved that," Griffith said. "So we're still handicapping electric solutions versus natural gas solutions."

For all of this to change, he said Americans will have to see a better alternative actually working outside of the U.S. — and then push politicians and private industry to do better at home.

"You just got to show that this works somewhere. And once you've done that, that might unlock America's full political paralysis," Griffith said.

In the U.S., the successful pitch for rooftop solar will revolve more around escaping utility bills and rebelling against utilities and governments, than it will around saving the Earth, Griffith added. Given those economic and political realities, he said it's more likely that rooftop solar will first take off in more conservative states like Texas or Florida.

"It'll be a company named Liberation Solar — it will be the largest solar installer in the U.S." he said, perhaps only partly in jest.

AP

The Associated Press

2 arrested in power substation vandalism in Washington state

Story by By GENE JOHNSON, Associated Press • 1h ago

SEATTLE (AP) — Two men have been arrested and charged with [vandalizing electrical substations](#) in Washington state, attacks that left thousands without power over the holidays, U.S. prosecutors said Tuesday.

Matthew Greenwood, 32, and Jeremy Crahan, 40, both of Puyallup, were arrested Saturday night and set to appear in U.S. District Court in Tacoma on Tuesday.

A newly unsealed complaint charges both with conspiracy to damage energy facilities, and it charges Greenwood with possession of a short-barreled rifle and a short-barreled shotgun. Cellphone records and other evidence tied them to the attacks on the four substations in Pierce County, it said.

According to the complaint, Greenwood told investigators after his arrest that the two knocked out power so they could burglarize a business and steal from the cash register. The business was not identified in the complaint.





It was not immediately clear if the men had attorneys who might speak on their behalf.

The attacks on Dec. 25 left more than 10,000 customers without power. Officials have warned that the U.S. power grid needs better security to prevent domestic terrorism and after a [large outage in North Carolina](#) last month took days to repair.

The four substations targeted were the Graham and Elk Plain substations operated by Tacoma Power and the Kapowsin and Hemlock substations operated by Puget Sound Energy. The U.S. Attorney's Office said the damage to the Tacoma Power substations alone was estimated to be at least \$3 million.

Conspiracy to attack energy facilities is punishable by up to 20 years in prison. Possession of an unregistered firearm is punishable by up to 10 years.